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The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,808 New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1886.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captains.	FRIDAY. 1886.
L SUTLEJ	4149	800	A. H. Johnson	8th Oct.
M BENGAL	4560	800	W. B. Andrews	15th ,,
L THAMES	4101	800	W. A. Seaton	22nd ,,
— GWALIOR	2733	500	R. Haselwood	29th ,,
L GANGES	4126	200	E. Stewart	5th Nov.
M PARRAMATTA	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	12th ,,
L RAVENNA	3372	700	A. B. Daniell	19th ,,
— SIAM	3041	500	R. F. Briscoe	26th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through tickets issued including railway fare from Brindisi to London and names registered for places in the sleeping Cars.

A steam-barge will leave the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1886
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	15th Oct.
HYDASPES	2864	400	G. Scrivener	29th ,,
SURAT	3142	550	R. G. Murray	12th Nov.
KAISER-I-HIND	4023	700	E. G. Stead	26th ,,

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, September 15, 1886.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
,, to Marseilles ,, 525, ,, 360.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
SINGAPORE	5,000 800	1st Oct.	20th Nov.
ARCHIMEDE	4,000 600	20th Oct.	10th Dec.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	15th Nov.	1st Jan. 1887

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey viâ Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BORMIDA	3,500	15th Oct.
D. MALDUINO	5,000	3rd Nov.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 15, 1886

ANCHOR LINE.
INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

s.s. ROUMANIA ..... 3,387 480 Capt. J. Harris ..... 14th Oct.
s.s. ARABIA ..... 3,547 480 Capt. J. Laird ..... 28th ,,
s.s. CALIFORNIA ... 3,410 480 Capt. W. S. Young. 4th Nov.
s.s. BALMORAL VIA ... 3,538 500 Capt. G. C. Boothby 23rd ,,
s.s. VICTORIA ..... 3,242 480 Capt. Wm. Russel. 4th Dec.
s.s. NUBIA ..... 3,550 480 Capt. J. Donaldson 14th ,,
s.s. PERSIA ..... 3,550 480 Capt. W. Hutchison 25th ,,
s.s. ROUMANIA ..... 3,387 480 Capt. J. Harris ... 8th Jan.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, October 5, 1886. Agents.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE Splendid Passenger Steamer "CLAN MACGREGOR," will sail from Bombay for Liverpool direct on or about the 15th October.

The Saloons and State Rooms are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort. Separate music and smoking-rooms. Surgeon and Stewardess carried. For particulars as to rates of passage, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & CO.,
Agents.

Forbes Street, Bombay, 22nd September 1886.

JOHN BRINSMEAD & SONS' PIANOS, with the new tuning apparatus at London Prices Plus 12½ per cent., being cost of freight, etc., to Bombay.

Under special arrangements with the Manufacturers the Undersigned beg respectfully to bring to the notice of the Public that they are in a position to sell these Pianos—the most perfect Pianos constructed—at the above prices.

Illustrated Price Lists free on application.

MARCKS & Co., Limited,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that any person having any claim against PESTONJEE NESSERWANJEE CAPTAIN, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, residing at House No.—Dhobitalao, is hereby required within 30 days from the date hereof to send in his claim to the undersigned Solicitors, and to produce for inspection by the undersigned within the aforesaid time, all Documents or Decrees upon which any such claim is based.

NOTICE is further given that on the 21st day of October 1886, the said Pestonjee Nesserwanjee Captain will assume the name of BOMANSHAW RUTTONJEE CAPTAIN, and will thenceforth sign by that name all vouchers, accounts and documents necessary to be signed by him, and any alleged claims against him under documents signed by any other name will be repudiated.—Dated this 21st day of September, 1886.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE & NICHOLSON,
Solicitors.

No. 79, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

CONTRACT FOR DISCHARGING, LANDING, AND DELIVERING CONSIGNMENTS.

TENDERS are invited for DISCHARGING from SHIPS, LANDING and DELIVERING the CONSIGNMENTS of the Company for a period of three years, from 1st January, 1887.

Conditions of Contract and Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Agent and endorsed "Tenders for Discharging, Landing, and Delivering Consignments" must be lodged at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, not later than 1 p. m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 20th October next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 1,000.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel. 15th September, 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
KEROSINE OIL.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus, up to 1 p.m. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November next, Tenders for the supply of such quantities of purified and refined Petroleum or Kerosine Oil, as the Company may require from time to time during the year 1887. (Estimated total quantity 10,000 cases).

Forms upon which only Tenders will be received, can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Parel.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Store-keeper.

Store-keeper's Office, Parel, 30th September 1886.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
TALLOW.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of such quantities of PURE CLEAN TALLOW as the Company may require from time to time during twelve months, commencing 1st November next (estimated total quantity 40 tons).

Tenders, sealed and endorsed "Tender for Tallow" will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Bombay Terminus up to 1 p. m., (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

A small sample say 8 oz. must accompany each tender.

Forms upon which only Tenders will be received can be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's Office, Parel.

No notice will be taken of any tender unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 500.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

W. H. HUSSEY,
Acting Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 13th September 1886.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 8th October, 1886, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 tons, on MONDAY, 11th October, (on arrival of Outward English Mail), calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

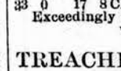
S. S. "UMBALLA," 1,908 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 6th October, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 7th October, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 5th October, 1886. Agents.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.



PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London at the lowest possible fares. Quotations and every information re Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of routes with map. Ans. 8, post free.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, published monthly.—Ans. 4.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY; RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CANTERBURY ALE.
(JOHNSON & Co.'s CANTERBURY.)

THIS pleasant Bitter Beer has been imported by Treacher and Co., at the suggestion of a well-known Physician in Bombay, and is strongly recommended as one of the very best Beers in the Indian Market. It has the genuine bitter aromatic flavour of the Hop, does not contain an excess of alcohol, and possess in an eminent degree those refreshing, digestive and tonic properties which should characterize all Beers.

	Cash Price. Rs.	As.
Bottles.....per dozen.	6	8
Half-Bottles..... ,,	4	8

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLARETS.

TREACHER and Co., Limited, would respectfully ask Mess Presidents, Clubs, etc., who are accustomed to obtain their Wines, etc., from Europe direct, to compare the actual gross cost with the Company's price-list; Treacher and Co.'s special advantages in buying largely with the producer lead them to believe that they can supply Wines, etc., at considerably less cost than they can be imported by private consumers, even under the most favourable conditions.

CASH Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.		CASH. Per dozen. Quarts. Rs. a.	Pints. Rs. a.
10 8	6 0	ST. JULIEN MEDOC Light with good flavour.	10 8	6 0
10 8	6 0	BORDEUAX A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.	10 8	6 0
13 8	7 8	PETIT MEDOC Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.	13 8	7 8
17 0	10 0	SUPERIOR MEDOC Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.	17 0	10 8
22 0	12 0	CHATEAU LAGRANGE Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.	22 0	12 0
27 0	15 0	CHATEAU LAROSE Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.	27 0	15 0
33 0	17 8	CHATEAU MARGAUX Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.	33 0	17 8

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

TENDERS FOR STORES.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the ENGINEER at his office, Elphinstone Circle, till noon on FRIDAY, 29th October, for the supply of the following Stores, for 12 months from January 1st to December 31st 1887.

Castings.
Lime.
Sand.
Coals and Coke.
Cocoanut and Castor oils.
Cocoanut oil, first quality, for Lighthouse use.
Wrought Iron.
Provisions.
Stationery.
Sundries and Hardware.
Timber.

Forms of Tender and Schedule of articles and other particulars may be obtained, and samples inspected on application at the Engineers Storekeeper's Office, Elphinstone Bunder, on payment of rupees two (2) for each Schedule.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rupees two hundred. Covers to be endorsed "Tender for Stores." The Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

E. A. CORKE,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1886. Engineer's Storekeeper.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED, CAWNPORE.

THE MUIR MILLS COMPANY, Limited, are now registering orders for TENTS for the ensuing Cold Season, and beg to draw attention to the following well-assorted Stock ready for immediate despatch.

Estimates for Tents not specified will be furnished on application.

SINGLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS.
Square and oblong in all sizes—from Rs. 145—Upwards.
DOUBLE-POLED REGULATION TENTS.
Square and oblong in all sizes—from Rs. 720—Upwards.
HILL TENTS.
10 feet square to 14 feet square—from Rs. 240—Upwards.
BECHOBAS.
8 feet square to 12 feet square—from Rs. 115—Upwards.
SWISS COTTAGE TENTS.
10 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 235—Upwards.
KASHMIR TENTS.
In all sizes—from Rs. 110—Upwards.
SHAMIANAHS.
14 feet square to 24 feet square—from Rs. 235—Upwards.
RAOTIS.
13' by 12' to 16' by 16'—from Rs. 215—Upwards.
SLEEPING PALS.
10 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 85—Upwards.
HILL PALS.
17' by 10' to 19' by 12'—from Rs. 160—Upwards.
OFFICE TENTS.
Various sizes—Rs. 70—Upwards.
"MULTUM IN PARVO" OR CABUL TENTS.
feet square to 10 feet square, with or without Bathroom—from Rs. 65—Upwards.
SHIKARI PALS.
feet square to 12 feet square—from Rs. 110—Upwards.
SERVANTS' PALS.
8 feet square to 16 feet square—from Rs. 35—Upwards.
POLICE PALS.
16' by 15'—Rs. 80—Upwards.
LASCAR PALS.
16 feet square—Rs. 85—Upwards.
SEPOYS' PALS.
32 feet by 16 feet—Rs. 145—Upwards.
NECESSARY TENTS.
feet square—Rs. 25—Upwards.
STABLES.
24' by 12' to 32' by 12'—from Rs. 150—Upwards.
NATIVE OFFICERS' TENTS.
Somewhat similar to the British Officers Cabul Tent—from Rs. 50—Upwards.—Cheaper if required.
DURBAR TENTS.
Of all sizes and of the best and most expensive material, fitted with Chandeliers and with heavily gilded mountings, &c., &c.
All prices up to Rs. 10,000.
A Applications to be made to
MANAGER & SECRETARY.

CLOSE OF THE MONSOON.

SPECIAL IMPORTATIONS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LIMITED,

Anticipating the REQUIREMENTS of MOFUSSIL RESIDENTS, who through the difficulty of communication with Bombay during the Rainy Season, have been unable to obtain their usual PERIODICAL SUPPLIES in ADVANCE, are importing by each Mail large supplies of

OILMAN'S STORES.

HAMS AND BACON,
CHEESE AND BUTTER,
TONGUES AND BRAWN,
BATH CHOPS,
SOUPS AND FISH,
EXTRACT OF MEAT,
PATES AND PIES,
PRESERVED MEATS,
SAUSAGES,

MARMALADE AND HONEY,
PICKLES AND SAUCE,
MUSTARD AND VINEGAR,
CAPERS AND OLIVES,
HERBS AND ESSENCES,
POTTED MEATS,
VEGETABLES,
TART FRUITS,
JAMS AND JELLIES,

BISCUITS, COCOA,
MILK AND SUGAR,
TEA AND COFFEE,
CHOCOLATE,
CONFECTIONERY,
DESSERT FRUITS,
CANDIED PEELS,
CANDLES AND SOAPS,
&c., &c., &c.,

QUALITY AND FRESHNESS GUARANTEED.

WINES AND SPIRITS.

SHERRIES.
PORTS.
CHAMPAGNES.
CLARETS.

SAUTERNES.
BURGUNDIES.
HOCKS.
MOSELLES.

BRANDIES.
WHISKIES.
GINS.
LIQUEURS.

BITTERS, BEERS, STOUT, CIDER, &c.

These are imported from the most renowned EUROPEAN HOUSES, and are of the same high class which enables the management to assert their superiority to those usually offered in the Bombay Market (frequently the refuse of Bazaar auctions), and to confidently GUARANTEE their quality and freshness.

DETAILED PRICE LISTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS.

JUST RECEIVED

A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL CONSIGNMENT OF OUR CELEBRATED

MODEL WATCHES FOR INDIA

(Generally known as F. L. and Co.'s No. 50 watches.)

THEY are now in stock in sizes for Ladies and Gentlemen, and may be obtained in either PLAIN, POLISHED, ENGINE TURNED and CHASED cases, open face, hunting and cut-hunting.

It is no rare occurrence in our establishments to hear persons say as follows when bringing one of these MODEL WATCHES for cleaning. "I have had this watch in use for the last 18 years, it has been the most wonderful timekeeper, and even now though it is old, I would not part with it for what I paid."

We have continued to improve these watches where improvements was possible, and care confidently assert that our new supply is of a still higher quality then the former nes.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SECUNDERABAD.

SHIRTS!
SHIRTS!!
SHIRTS!!!

THORPE AND CO.

OXFORD-CLOTH SHIRTS.
The best Oxford-cloth or Jute, with Collars attached. Per ½ doz., Rs. 30.

CAMBRIC SHIRTS.
Pretty designs, Paris manufacture, all fast colours and durable materials, Shirts, Collars attached. Rs. 27 per ½ dozen.

LONG-CLOTH SHIRTS.
A capital Shirt for wearing under uniform, or Troopship wear. Shirts, per ½ doz. Rs. 20.

OUR BEST WHITE SHIRTS.
Long-cloth, with Linen Fronts and Cuffs, ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 25.
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen for Rs. 27.
Best Long-cloth, with best Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collar attached. ½ dozen Shirts, Rs. 27
Ex-fine Long-cloth do. do. ½ dozen Rs. 30.

FLANNEL SHIRTS.
A large assortment of best wove Flannels, Silk and Wool, have just arrived, thoroughly shrunk, and especially adapted for wear in India.
Flannel Shirt, each Rs. 8-8; Silk and Wool Shirt, each Rs. 8-

CRICKETING SHIRTS
Best white Saxony Flannel, thoroughly shrunk Shirts, Rs. 8-8 each.

SPUN SILK SHIRTS.
Delightfully cool, and pleasant to the skin, Rs. 10-8 and 12-8.

MADE TO MEASURE OR READY FOR IMMEDIATE USE.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
WATCH MANUFACTURERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, &c.

THE AGENTS FOR DR. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.
BRINSMEAD'S AND SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.
STARLEY AND SUTTON'S BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
RAWSON BRO'S. SUPERIOR ELECTROPLATED WARE.
MANUFACTURING GOLD AND SILVER SMITHS.
ALL KINDS OF ENGRAVING AND DIESINKING.

PRECIOUS STONE AND PEARL MERCHANTS.

IMPORTERS & MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF CLOCK AND CHRONOMETERS, NAUTICAL AND OTHER SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED, ADJUSTED, AND RATED.
ENAMELLING, ELECTROGILDING, PLATING AND NICKELING, MUSICAL BOXES, BINOCULARS, TELESCOPES, &c.

RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.—BRANCH AT POONA.

RIDING TROUSERS AND BREECHES.

"HOAR AND CO.'S" *SPECIALITE.*

(FOR ALL OCCASIONS) *POLO, HUNTING, &c.*

Whipcord, the best Chipping Norton, in every shade of Colour	Rs.	24 0
Thin Bedfordcord, Soft and Elastic, for Indian wear, Drab or *(Karki)*	,,	26 0
Stout Bedford, for district use and hard wear, Drab or *(Karki)*	,,	28 0
White Bedford or Doeskin, most perfect materials	,,	38 0
White Imperial Kersey, made from the finest wool, very thin and elastic	,,	36 0
Drab Stockingette *(Karki)*, a new Elastic Material, stout, soft, and comfortable	,,	48 0
White do. do.	,,	48 0

Gaiters of the above materials, from Rs. 10. Real Buckskins for Strapping Knees, and Seat.

HOAR & CO., { TAILORS. BREECHES MAKERS. } BOMBAY.

CHAMPAGNE.

JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts.....Rs. 34 8 Cash, Rs. 37 8 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints..... ,, 37 8 ,, ,, 40 8 ,,

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING

TO those having the use and care of machinery it is of the greatest importance to know what is the best belting to use to transmit power. To such and to all the answer is, USE THE GANDY BELT.

It has imitators, and this is the strongest proof possible, that is an article that is worth spending cash on to imitate. If it were a worthless article, or one that had not been VERY SUCCESSFUL, no one would go to the expense and trouble to imitate it. Imitation is the strongest form of flattery, and those who imitate the "GANDY" belt are proclaiming to all belt users, that the GANDY belt is the best that has ever been put before the public.

The GANDY belt has acquired such a deservedly high reputation, that belt users, after having tried all others, come back to Gand and declare that, notwithstanding the differenince price, they find it to their advantage to the American Cotton Belt made, only by the inventor and patentee.

MAURICE GANDY,
130, Queen Victoria-street, London.

FOR THE RAINS!!
MRS. LAKE,

IS NOW SHOWING A LARGE VARIETY IN

BALL DRESS MATERIALS

Tulles and Nets in all colours.
Light Fancy Sprigged Muslins.
White and Cream Nun's Veiling.
White and Coloured Indian Muslin
Coloured Crepes and Gauzes.
Piece Laces and Flouncings.

Jet Embroidered Edgings.
Lace Handkerchiefs and Fans.
Feathers and Aigrettes.
Pearl and Gold Ornaments.
Jet Aigrettes and Ornaments.
Garnitures of Flowers.

WHITE BEADED NETS AND EDGINGS

MAISON DE MODES
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S COGNAC.

SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four Star and Three Star qualities are Fine Old Cognacs, needing no recommendation from us.

Two star quality is a most excellent Brandy, though comparatively new.

The quality we distinguish as "Monogram" brand is remarkably good at its price, suitab or admixture with Ærated Waters.

Four star...Rs. 41-8 Three star...Rs. 36-4.
Two star ... ,, 33-4. One star ... ,, 30-0.
Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.

The Brandies also in bulk and in Jars of two and four gallons.

CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

G. I. P. RAILWAY VOLUNTEER BALL
will be held in the
G. I. P. RAILWAY INSTITUTE, PAREL,
On OCTOBER 22nd, 9 p. m.,
under the patronage of
LIEUT.-COL. S. JACKSON, C. I. E., AND OFFICERS OF THE CORPS.
Prices of admission in Uniform Rs. 6, in Mufti Rs. 7.
To admit one Gentleman and two Ladies,
Inclusive of Refreshments.
J. HARTLEY,
Secretary and Treasurer.

MINNESINGERS.
A SMOKING CONCERT will be given at the Gymkhana Pavilion, Fort, on Tuesday, October 12th, commencing at 9-30 p. m. Members of the Society can obtain free Admission Tickets for themselves, and also Tickets for their guests. Price One rupee each, on application to the Acting Honorary Secretary.
F. WARD,
Messrs. Killick, Nixon & Co.

ANCHOR LINE
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Captain.	To sail.
BELGRAVIA	5,000	G. C. Boothby	23rd Nov. 86.
BELGRAVIA	do.	do.	1st March 87.
BELGRAVIA	do.	do.	25th May 87.

Passengers can now be booked by the above well-known and favourite Steamer for any of the above voyages. Two and four berth cabins on deck, punkahs, refrigerating room, &c., &c.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.
Agents.
Bombay, 4th October 1886.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

SPLENDID First-class Iron steam-ships built on the Clyde expressly for the Indian Service, under special survey above the highest class at Lloyd's will be despatched as follows :—
FOR LONDON OR LIVERPOOL.
CITY OF CANTERBURY ..... 13th November.
CITY OF CARTHAGE ..... 11th December.
CITY OF EDINBURGH ..... 11th January.
Surgeon and Stewardess carried. Two Bath Cabins, Bath, Punkhas and every Comfort for first-class passengers. No others taken. Crews entirely European. Apply to
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 2nd October, 1886.

FORT PRESS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rupees (60) sixty per Share has been declared for the year ending 30th June 1886, and will be payable at the Office of the undersigned on and after FRIDAY, the 15th instant, to all Registered Shareholders on production of Share Certificates.
By Order of the Directors,
GLADE & Co.
Secretaries & Treasurers.
No. 6, Hornby Row, Fort, 5th October 1886.

THE LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rupees Twenty-five (25) per Share for the year ended 30th June 1886, will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 27, Apollo Street, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 11th instant, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p. m., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Register of Shareholders on the 30th September 1886, on production of their Share Certificates.
લખ્મીદાસ ખીમજી સન્સ એન્ડ કંપની,
f. c. LAKHMIDAS KHIMJI SONS & COY.
Secretaries, Treasurers & Agents.
Bombay, 4th October 1886.

JUST UNPACKED,
SELF-OPENING AND CLOSING SILK UMBRELLA *Called* "THE VAUCANSON."
Rs. 14.
DIRECTIONS FOR USING.
LEAN on the UMBRELLA as you would do on a Walking Stick. This compresses the motive spring and makes it ready to act; it is called "Loading the Umbrella," and is necessary for the self-opening,
To open it, press on the spring close to the ribs.
To close it, press on the spring opposite the opening.
N. B.—All this done with one hand.
LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO TRADE.
MORENAS AND CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
15, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that BHIKAJI, Widow and Executrix of the last Will and Testament of [illegible] has contracted to SELL to DHONDIBAI, daughter of BAPUJI MADHAVRAO the undermentioned property :—
All that piece or parcel of Fazindari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate at Malbarpakady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Subdistrict of Bombay, bearing Municipal Street No. 24, and ward E. No. 5853, containing by admeasurement 280 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows, that to say, on or towards the east by the property of Manchabai, mother of Harivalubdas Balgovandas, on or towards the west by the property of Pallanji Pestonji Raghina, on or towards the north by the sweeper's passage, and on or towards the south by the Malbarpakady Road, and which premises were and are now in the occupation of the said vendor and her tenants.
All persons having any Claim against the said premises either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office No. 2, Church-gate Street, Fort, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same if any will be considered as waived.—
Dated this day of October 1886.
BALKRISHNA & BHAGVANDAS,
Purchaser Attorneys.

SPECIAL
EAU DE COLOGNE.
SUPERIOR to any other in the market, in fragrance, durability, and as an article of Toilet. Money returned if not approved.
For Case of six Bottles, Rs. 2-4.
COOPER, MADON and Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA

GENUINE
BAEL-FRUIT CONFECTION.
THIS palatable and agreeable preparation is made from the fruit, preserving all its medicinal properties, for the cure of Dysentery, Diarrhœa, and Disorders of the Bowels. It is much more liked and easily taken by children than other preparations of the fruit.
Per tin, Re. 1.
COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

PROTECTION FROM COLD AND COUGHS.
CHEST PROTECTORS.
THE most perfect safeguard against Coughs, Colds, and Chest Affections.
They ensure ease and comfort in wear, perfect protection from cold draughts or chills, and absolute freedom from any irritating effects upon the most tender skin.
Single, Re. 1-0, 1-8 and 2-0 each.
Double, Rs. 2-0, 3-0 and 4-0 each.
COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.
BOMBAY AND POONA

MICROSCOPES.

	Rs.
STUDENT, cheap	85
Do. with Condenser	115
BEST GUN METAL, double rack stage	240
Do. LARGE Microscope	416
NICHE Microscope	10 & 17
COLUMN Microscope 12, 16, 23,	28 & 35
BALL Microscope	46
HOUSEHOLD Microscope	30
BALL RACK do.	26
Nos. 177, 183 and 185 Microscope 15,	39 & 6
SWIFT'S University Microscope with A and B eye-pieces, ¼ inch objective (best series), 90° aperture, and 1 inch objective with polarising apparatus, selenite slide, stage forceps, pliers, in cabinet	210
COOPER, MADON'S College Microscope, in Mahogany case, with dividing ¼ inch objectives	85
Do. do. with parallel adjustment.	90

COOPER, MADON AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GIVE A TRIAL!
HARLEY'S PEERLESS PEARLS.
THE MOST POWERFUL
INVIGORANT AND STIMULATING TONIC
Ever Produced.
Permanently Imparts Youthful Vigor, Restores Vitality, Strengthens and Invigorates the BRAIN NERVES & MUSCLES. A Positive cure for Premature Old Age and Nervous Debility. *Prompt, Safe and Sure.*
SOLD BY ALL CHEMISTS,
Price 10s. 6d.
On Receipt of Rs. 6-8, a bottle will be sent free of all charges to any part of India
BY
COOPER MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on THURSDAY, the 7th instant, for DASSARA HOLIDAY, and also on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, for MOHARRAM HOLIDAY.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
(LATE SUPREME COURT FILE.)
JAMSETJEE DADABHOY WADIA.....Plaintiff.
vs.
DHUNCOREBAI, widow and legal heir and representative of MOHUNDAS RAJ-HIKADAS BAWA .....Defendant.
WHEREAS by an order made by the HONOURABLE Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY in the above suit on the 8th day of October, 1885, in Chambers, it was ordered that the Sheriff of Bombay should proceed to sell by Public Auction the right, title and interest (if any) of the late Defendant Mohundas Radhikadas as now deceased and of Dhuncorebai his widow, as his legal representative in the immoveable properties attached herein on the 8th day of September, 1873, that is to say namely, a property No. 11, situate at Picquet Road, outside the Fort, a property No. 41, situate at Khetwady, outside the Fort, and a property No. 207 situate at Malabar Hill outside the Fort.
And which said lands and premises are as is alleged more particularly described as follows, *vid-licit*,
1. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement and hereditaments standing thereon, situate on the Picquet Road, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the south by the Sailor's Home and partly by the Picquet Road and partly by Esplanade Cross Road, on or towards the north by Mahajan's property, on or towards the east by the Sailor's Home, and on or towards the west by Picquet Road.
2. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement hereditaments, standing thereon, and situate at Khetwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the south by New Khetwady Road, on or towards the north by the property of Vullubhdas Furbhudas, on or towards the east by the property of Gopikisonji Vituljee Maharaj, and on or towards the west by the property of Syed Hoosein Abahaw bin Syed Mahomed Alishaw, and
3. All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, and situate at Malabar Hill outside the Fort of Bombay, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and bounded as follows :—On or towards the south by the property of Sorabjee Manockji, on or towards the north by the public road, on or towards the east and west by the property of Sorabjee Manockji.
NOW it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the dates and at the hours and places undermentioned, the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said order dated the 8th day of October, 1885, put up for sale by Public Auction to the highest bidder and without reserve the right, title and interest of the said defendant Dhuncorebai in the said lands and premises.
The property firstly above described will be sold on the premises at 3 p.m., on Monday, the 8th day of November 1886.
The property secondly above described will be sold on the premises at 4-20 p.m., on Monday, the 8th day of November, 1886.
The property thirdly above described will be sold on the premises at 4 p.m., on TUESDAY, the 9th day of November, 1886.
The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable.
The claim of Gungabai, wife of Sadoo Dayaldas Kessonji, to all the property mentioned in para. 3 of the warrant of sale, dated 15th April, 1886, excepting a chawl consisting of shops, being a portion of the said property.
Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said defendant Dhuncorebai to the same or to any interest therein.
The abovementioned Plaintiff has not obtained permission to bid at the sale.
Of the prices of each lot one-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the Sheriff on or before the fifteenth day after the sale.
The sale will not become absolute until confirmed by the Court.
In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed any sum paid as deposit will be forfeited to the Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.
For further information and conditions of sale application should be made at the office of the Sheriff.
W. WORDSWORTH,
Sheriff of Bombay.
Messrs. HORE, CONROY and BROWN, Attorneys for Plaintiff.
Dated this 5th day of October 1886.

NOTICE.
SWIFT & FARROW.
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM, STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

"THE GLEN."
The Oldest Highland Whisky Extant,
AS SUPPLIED TO THE HOUSE OF LORDS.
TURNBULL & WOOD, LONDON,
NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE, AND PERTH, N.B.
Sole Agents Punnett & Co., Bombay.
Godowns : Bruce Lane.
Price per doz. qts. Cash Rs. 25

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS,
BOMBAY.

THE MAHARANI ICE COMPANY, Limited.
ON and after the 10th October 1886, this Company will sell by its own agents their best Crystal Ice unequalled by any in India, in any quantity, at two pies per lb., at the Company's Factory in the Fort and the following depots :—

Fort	In Pow Bazzar.
Town	Crawford Market.
"	Pydhownee.
"	Chira Bazzar
"	Grant Road.
"	Khumballa.
"	Byculla.
Bandora	Near the Station

SADANAND BALCRISHNA & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.
Bombay, 23rd September 1886.

KEATING'S BONBONS OR WORMS TABLETS
A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT both an appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. it is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

THE BERARS OIL MILLS COMPANY, Limited.
NOTICE.
THE FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered office of the Company, No. 19, Church-gate Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th October next, at 3 p. m., to transact the following business viz :—
1. To Receive and Adopt the Directors' Report.
2. To Appoint Directors.
3. To Appoint an Auditor.
By order,
BANAJI KATRAK & Co.,
Secretaries, Managers and Agents.
Bombay, 27th September, 1886.

M. M. MODY & CO., Limited.
NOTICE is hereby given that an AD-INTERIM DIVIDEND of Rs. 12 per share, being at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum (free of Indian Income Tax) for the half year ending 30th June, 1886, will be paid on and after WEDNESDAY, the 6th day of October 1886, to the Proprietors whose names stand on the Register on the 1st proximo, on production of the share certificates, at the Registered Office of the Company.
By order of the Board of Directors,
MERWANJEE MUNCHERJEE MODY & CO., Ld.
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.
Bombay, 24th September 1886.

MOFUSSIL COMPANY, Limited.
TENDERS are invited for the supply of GUNNIES (Hessians) and LABOUR for the following Factories of the Company during the coming Cotton Season :—Broach, Fally, Randere, Sumuee, Khangaum, Sheagaum, Oomrapti, Karinja, Agra, Etawah, Kekri, Koal. (These requirements may be tendered for separately or together.)
Tenders will be received up to the 9th day of October 1886. The Company does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
Tenders for Gunnies will not be received unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500.
By order of the Directors,
ARTHUR HUSON,
Bombay, 1st October 1886.

NOTICE.
SEALED TENDERS for the supply of RATIONS, CLOTHING, BEDDING, COOKING UTENSILS, MEDICINES, COCOANUT-OIL, &c., for the inmates of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution, for three years from 1st January 1887, will be received by the undersigned up to 20th October 1886. No Tender will be received after that date.
1. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500, which will be forfeited in case the party whose Tender may be accepted should refuse to execute the required agreement, and fail to furnish the required security for the due fulfilment of his contract.
3. Particulars regarding the Articles to be supplied, and the conditions of the agreement can be learnt on personal application to the undersigned at his House, No. 109, on the Kalbadevi Road, between 7 and 11 a.m. every day.
4. Tenders should be submitted in the form which will be supplied by the undersigned on application on payment of a fee of one Rupee. Tenders in other forms will not be attended to.
5. The Committee do not bind themselves to accept the lowest nor any Tender, nor will any reason be assigned for the rejection of any Tender.
By order of the Managing Committee of the David Sassoon Industrial and Reformatory Institution.
NARAYAN PANDURANG, Secretary,
D. S. I. and R. Institution
Bombay, 27th September 1886.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED—AUSTRALIAN HORSE, 16 Hands, any Color ; Age from 6 to 8 ; must be Sound and perfectly quiet. Apply to "TROOPER," care of this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY, from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow.—This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

A RUSSIAN TEACHER wishes to find Scholars in this City or in Poona. Apply to M. Crioukeansky, Bombay Hotel, Fort.

THE SINGER MANUFACTURING CO.'S SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are of all descriptions and for all class of work. For families, milliners, and dress-makers, tailors and outfitters, and for all class of leather work they are unrivalled and unsurpassed. Full Instructions free. 5, Church-gate Street, Bombay.

MRS. COULTER has RETURNED to BOMBAY. Marine Lines.

TO BE LET—The TOP FLOOR in Bellasis Road opposite Kemp & Co. Rent Rs. 30 per month, Apply to "M", care of this paper.

"PER s.s. BENGAL." New Stock of Millinery, Infants' to drawn Satin, and Muslin Bonnets, Trimmed Leghorn Hats. Mrs. COUNSELL, Hornby Row, Fort.

TOYS AND DOLLS in great Variety to suit all classes, also nice, suitable PRESENTS for Young Children and Adults. Prices very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO-DAY'S ICES—Pistachio and Strawberry Cream, Pineapple Water Ice, Ham, Bacon and Cheese, Cooked Ham, Oilmanstores. MORENAS and Co., General Merchants.

A FEW THROSTLE FRAMES are to be sold cheaply to make room for new Machinery. Can be seen in Good Working Order at the Colaba Land and Mill Company's Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

"TERAI HATS." Best Soft French Felt, Rs. 8 each. Hard Felt Hats, Drab, Coffee, Brown and Black Rs. 5-15 each. These are wonderful Value and well worth Inspection. The CASH BAZAAR, Ld., Bombay and Poona.

IF you want a good FIT and of good material, you must only go to Y. A. LACKA and Co., Civil, Military, and Naval Tailors, Bombay.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance ; postage extra.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Apollo street.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations. Situated in a quiet locality. Large airy Rooms.

BEST ALBUMENIZED PAPER, in hermetically sealed tin cylinders of 1 quire each. Rs. 5 per tin. J. NEUBERG, Meadow-street.

THE TENACIOUS.—Ladies' Black Canvas Lawn Tennis Shoes, just received a fresh consignment, Rs. 9-8.—Badham, Pile & Co., d. Bombay.

A. C. E. of considerable experience in Railway and other works in India and elsewhere, seeks an engagement. Address "LEVEL," *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE—A small Billiard Table by John Roberts, price Rs. 150 ; and a double set of Plated Harness, second hand, 50 Rs. Apply to S. Crawford, No. 163, Dadar.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. Price, Rs. 5 ; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MRS. MARTIN, late of Poona, Practical Dressmaker and Milliner, 310, Grant-road, Bombay. Ladies' Dresses made up according to the prevailing modes.

LEATHER WRITING DESKS.—The "Alliance" and many other excellent Desks to select from Prices from Rs. 35. At STEWARD & Co., 4 Church-gate Street.

ROYAL LIFE BRANCH.—Large reduction in rates for Life Assurance from 1st January, 1886. This will also apply to present Policy-holders.—THOS. H. MOORE, and Co., Agents.

£6,466,527-17-5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

WANTED—A competent experienced European SPINNING MASTER for a Local Cotton Mill. Apply, stating terms, with copies of testimonials, to "A. B." care this paper.

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE in INDIA and GOVERNMENT POLICY, as exemplified by the history of the Bombay harbour foreshore. Re. 1-4 postage, 1 anna.

THE undersigned has the pleasure to inform the Public that he has a large assortment of Maccaroni, Vermicelli and Soup Paste, of different qualities, P. CASSANELLO, No. 40, Meadow Street, Fort.

'KRUG'S CHAMPAGNE.'—Private Cuvee Extra Sec. Rs. 33 per dozen, or to buyers of over 5 dozen Rs. 30 per dozen, as used at the Yacht Club and sundry Messes. Apply THOS. H. MOORE and Co.

WOODCUTTING and ENGRAVING—Advertisement and printing blocks of any design. Also Crests and Monograms of every description carefully engraved and stereotyped. H.A. GEYER and Co., Bombay.

WANTED—A native to MANAGE a large estate in Bombay. A knowledge of accounts and ability to read and write English indispensable. Liberal Salary. Apply with testimonials to "H," care of this Paper.

JUST RECEIVED.—Scotch Mauds, Austrian Rugs, Railway Rugs, Red, White and Blue Witney Blankets, All of the very best quality and at most moderate prices.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow-street.

TO LET, the FIRST FLOOR premises opposite the Esplanade Hotel and next door to Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, at present Messrs. Marcks and Co.'s Pianoforte Saloon, suitable as a dwelling house or office. Apply to MARCKS & Co., Limited.

EXTRA TOAST BISCUITS, in 2 lbs. and 3 lbs. tins. MATTERSON'S IRISH SAUSAGES, ROLLED BACON.—PEARSE, Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale room, No. 4, Forbes and Medows Streets, Fort, by order of the Mortgagee Borah Kikabhoy Abdool Hoosein, and on account and risk of the Mortgagor Borah Essoofalli Adamjee, an insolvent.
About (4,000) Copies of the Koran, unbound (complete).
Do. (3,000) do. do. (incomplete.)
Also by order of C. A. Turner Esq., Official Assignee of Bombay, and Re Borah Essoofally Adamjee, an insolvent :—Few dealwood tables, benches, empty cases and work table with screws, &c.
MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, 6th October 1886.

BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE
No. 26, Medows Street.
VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, situate at Kandawady, for Sale by Public Auction, by order of Parvuttebai, the widow of the late Kairaj Laljee, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Luxumon Bapoojee and Pudmanath Luxumon, the Mortgagors.
Under instructions from the Mortgagee under and by virtue of power of sale, reserved to her, in a deed of mortgage, bearing the date 16th November 1883.
BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE will sell by Public Auction, on Saturday, the 16th instant, at 4 o'clock, p.m., on the premises, All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with messuage, tenement, dwelling house, well, and trees growing thereon, situate lying and being on the western side of Kandawady, in the Subdistrict of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 1317 3-9 square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of land revenue under No. 61, and by the Collector of assessment under No. 110 and 111, and bounded or the east by the oarts of Khanjee Ketsey and Atmaram Bapsoba, on the west by the oart of Chimabai, the wife of Cannoojee Heputrow, on the north by the Kandawady Lane, and on the south by the property of Shantaram Narayan, Esq.
For particulars and conditions of Sale, apply to the undersigned.
BAPOOJEE HORMUSJEE.
Bombay, 6th October 1886.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.
10 cases white doria saries.
9 cases colored prints.
15 cases Turkey red cambrics.
2 cases white flannel.
1 case silk satin colored.
5 cases pink letter papers.
1 case crying dolls.
2 cases looking-glasses of sizes.
1 case samples of hardware.
18 cases champagne in pints and quarts.
On account of the concerned—
5 cases sewing machines, broken.
4 chests green tea.
1 pig lead and 1 bundle iron bars.
On account of Mahomedally Goolamhussein.
13 W V & Co.—19—1 case 550 gross mother of pearl buttons.
AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain and their sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Waree Bunder—
A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.
MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 6th October 1886.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO-STREET.
On SATURDAY, the 16th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 156, Middle Colaba, near the Post Office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome full-toned mahogany grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Soehne, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs and pictures, handsome Hink's patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Persian carpets, a handsome strong convertible Victoria in good order, a handsome strong fast-trotting grey Arab horse, set of brass mounted English single harness, &c., &c., the property of Captain J. M. SIMPSON.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.
On SATURDAY, the 9th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods.
AT 1-30 P. M.
1 Handsome strong English built glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 Do. strong second hand office shigram.
1 strong built Victoria in good order.
1 handsome strong fast-trotting bay Arab horse 14-2 goes in saddle and harness.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 6th October 1886.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY.
7, MARINE-STREET.
SALE OF SUPERIOR 1ST CLASS TEAK SCANTLINGS.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 6th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sittaram—
Ex s. s. Boddana and Tiverton,
200 tons superior 1st class teak scantlings of various sizes in lots to suit purchasers.
SALE of valuable stock-in-trade, consisting of household and office furniture at Khalasee Chuckla or Furniture Bazaar, without the Fort.
SALE OF SCOTCH WHISKY.
ON MONDAY next, the 11th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms.
50 boxes John O'Groat's fine Scotch whisky in small lots to suit purchasers.
SALE of valuable landed property at Parell on the Parell Tank Road.
On TUESDAY, the 12th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. well sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of the second morigagee, Sha Bhanjee Bhimsey, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Dr. Shamrao Narayen, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 2nd day of July, 1884, and subject to a claim of Rs. 3,300 and interest due on the first mortgage of the premises, executed by the said Shamrao Narayen to Gunputrao Damodar Chandwidker on the 3rd day of February, 1883.
All that piece of ground or cart with the messuages or bungalow standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Parell, on the eastern side of and fronting the Parell Tank-road, in the sub-district of Mahim, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 101, 127 A, 127 B, and 129, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 102, containing by admeasurement 5,066 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Antone, on the west by the said Parell Tank Road, on the north by a public passage, and on the south by the property of Narayen Madhobs, and which premises were formerly in the occupation of the late Pestonjee Eduljee and now of the said Shamrao Narayen.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
On WEDNESDAY next, the 13th instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khalasee Chuckla, the valuable stock-in-trade of the late Mr. Dhalla Canjee, consisting of carved and plain blackwood and teakwood household and office furniture, &c., of which full particulars will be given hereafter.
The property will be on view 3 days before sale.
IMPORTANT TO CONTRACTORS, ENGINEERS, AND OTHERS.
Sale of Locomotive, Portable Engines, Stone Crushers, Wagons, wagon wheels and axles, steel tramway rails, &c.
Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed by Messrs. George Gahagan and Co. to sell by Public Auction for at Mazgon Darookhana, on Tuesday, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., the undermentioned machinery, plant and tools, unless previously disposed of by private contract :
1 four-wheeled coupled locomotive tank engine of 5'6" gauge with spare parts.
1 complete 12-horse power portable engine, double cylinder by Clayton and Shuttleworth, with wheels and shafts for travelling on roads only.
1 complete 10-horse power portable engine, double cylinder, with all the latest improvements by Marsden, with wheels and shafts for travelling on roads only.
1 complete 20" by 9" Barters' patent kneapping molin stone broker fitted with flange wheels for running on 5'6" gauge railway.
1 complete 20" by 10" patent improved "Blake Marsden" stone crusher mounted on W. I. wheels for travelling on roads, with spare flange wheels, axles, and fittings for running on 5'6" gauge railway.
47 pairs W. I. wagon wheels and axles. 5'6" gauge.
16 pairs W. I. small wheels, 3'6" gauge.
32 pairs C. I. and steel wagon wheels and axles, 5'6" gauge.
8 W. I. special girder trolly wheels with phosphor bronze bushings.
8 pairs W. I. wheels and axles 3'6" gauge.
10 pairs " " 2'8"
22 light street tramway rails, 20lbs to the lineal yard in lengths varying from 13'8" to 18 feet, 115 yards.
673 light steel tramway rails, 22lbs to the lineal yard in lengths varying from 12'6" to 21" feet 3,793 yards.
15 lights steel tramway rails, 52lbs. to the lineal yard, in lengths varying from 11'9" to 21'9" ; 85 yards.
20. Wooden wagons with wheels complete for 3' 33" gauge road.
Also mortar mill, new augers assorted sizes, galvanize, iron hooks, bolts, screens and washers, pickaxes, hammer Smith's vices rail-lifters, ratchet braces, taps and dies, pedestal, spanners, hydraulic jim crow blocks, iron, &c.
For further particulars and inspection of the plan application may be made to the undersigned or to Messrs. Geo. Gahagan and Co., Mody Bay.
The above machinery is in very good condition, having been very little used, and is a complete self-acting plant for a flour mill on small scale and will make a handsome return, if properly worked. The purchaser will have the option to take on lease the building in which the above machinery is erected.
On view at Khetwady Back Road, 2nd Lane.
AUCTION SALE OF MACHINERY OF THE MAHARANEE ROLLER FLOUR MILL AT KHETWADY BACK ROAD.
On THURSDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 p.m. Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Khetwady Back Road.
The Machinery of the Maharanee Roller Flour Mill consisting of :—
2 roller mills, 2 pairs of stone mills, 2 high-class centrifugal shifting machines, 4 elevators, 2 conveyors, 1 wheat-cleaning machine "eureka," 1 stone exiracting machine, 1 exhaust, 1 ventilator, and one length of shafting with 14 pulleys.
SALE of Grain sweepings, old wool, iron, &c., also about 200 export gate check ticket books at the Prince's Dock.
Under instructions from the Superintendent Prince's Dock Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on Monday, the 25th inst. at 2 p.m.
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c., also about 200 export gate check ticket books of 4 distinguishing colours of the gates.
CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 6th October, 1886.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY
ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.
THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.
The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunrabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, contain ng the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered most ly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.
The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.
INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising.*
There is no reason why the privilege should no be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extendingtheir business.
Advertisers can select e Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcement known to the public.
Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.
RATES.
Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 fee broad Re. 1 per month For every additional square foot annas 2.
Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one tation platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent. ; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.
The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the curious stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.
Special arrangements for long periods.
For further particulars apply to Manager of the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.
PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound wines at a moderate cost.
For list of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street Bombay.

BEST INVALID PORT.—This wine is carefully selected and guaranteed as of excellent quality and very highly recommended by medical practitioners for invalids and convalescents. Price Rs. 27 per case of one dozen quarts.
FERNANDES & Co., Chemists, &c., Bombay.

BODGER, WARBURTON & Co
(IN LIQUIDATION.)
THE remaining Stocks of Choice CLARETS SHERRIES, CHAMPAGNES and WHITE WINES, also WHISKIES and BRANDIES to be sold at less than cost prices in Bombay.
For prices and further particulars apply to
C. P. WARBURTON & Co.,
MILITARY SQUARE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—
CHAMPAGNE

	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	" 52 0	" 51 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 58 0	" 60 0
Dry Elite Choix Champagne	" 45 0	" 48 0
First Quality Dry	" 38 0	" 40 0

From MESSRS. DEUTZ

OF T BOMB BRANC OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Town Council, 3 p.m.
Band, 24th Regt. N. I., Apollo Bunder, 6-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 4th:—Gwalior (s), from Trieste. Yesterday:—Altmore (s), from Middlesbrough; Maharaja (s), Calcutta; Zambesi (s), Hongkong; Lalpoora (s), London; and Pachumba (s), Kurrachee.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Ship County of Selkirk, for Calcutta; and Orion (s), Hongkong.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Lalpoora and Altmore entered, and the s.s. Inchmornish and Niagara left the dock yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—Charles Johnson, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and was ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 7th October 1886, the charges on Foreign money orders and British Postal orders will be regulated by Schedule No. 30, viz., 1s. 4½d. per rupee.

RAIN IN THE MOFUSSIL.—Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha and Co. have received the following telegram from their Julgaum agent, dated the 4th instant, 7 p.m., viz.:—"Good rain commenced 3 o'clock; yet raining."

THE MINNESINGERS.—A smoking concert will be given by the Minnesingers on Tuesday next, at the Gymkhana Pavilion, being the Tuesday in polo week. Full particulars will appear in our advertising columns.

CART ACCIDENT.—Dondee Luximon, a cart-driver, while passing along the Colaba Road yesterday afternoon, accidently fell off his cart, and sustained severe internal injuries by one of the wheels passing over his back. He is at present at the Goculdas Tejpal hospital.

FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at the morgue, touching the death of a newborn female child was found lying in a Municipal dust-bin at Nagpada. The medical evidence went to show that the child was still-born, and a verdict to that effect was recorded.

MUSIC AT THE APOLLO BUNDER.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of H. M.'s 24th Regt. N. I., at the Apollo Bunder, at a quarter past 6 o'clock this evening:—

March	General Fransely's ..... Kuhner.
Overture	Le Velge ..... Auber.
Valse	Soiree d'ete ..... Waldteufel.
Cavatina	Anna Holena ..... Donizetti.
Valse	The Cloister ..... Prout.
Polka	Ionian ..... Wardroper.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE CASE OF STABBING.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Govind Hurry, a goldsmith, was brought up on remand and charged at the instance of Constable Greyhurst, before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, with having, on the 16th ultimo, caused hurt to Bheema, his wife, by means of a knife. The circumstances of the case has already appeared in our columns. The complainant sustained but slight superficial wounds about her left arm and thigh, and a slight cut to two of the fingers of her right hand. Upon the evidence adduced, the accused was convicted and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

SUICIDE.—An inquest was held by the coroner yesterday, at Erskine Road, touching the death of Ranabhoy Cowasjee Guzdur, aged 45 years. Deceased was recently a clerk in the office of the Bombay Municipality. He had been of unsound mind for the past month. At 8-30 a.m. yesterday, while he was left alone in his room, he jumped out of a window on the second story of his house on to the public road, a height of about 35 feet, and was killed on the spot. The verdict was that the death of the deceased was caused by his having committed suicide by jumping out of a window of the second story of a house while in a state of insanity.

ALTERING A COIN.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Inspector Dillon charged Cooverjee Sorabjee, a Parsee, before Mr. Webb, with altering a Queen's coin, and tendering it for one of higher value. It appeared that the accused went into the shop of a Portuguese, and asked for a candle. He offered a rupee, and after getting back the change pretended to be dissatisfied with the candle. In returning the change he gave with it a pie quick-silvered, which he counted as a two-anna piece. The shopman and others in the place noticed the pie, but the accused made himself scarce. He was, however, arrested subsequently while leaving an eating house. The accused denied having been present in the shop at the time, alleging he was near the seashore with some friends. The Magistrate awarded him one year's hard labour in the House of Correction.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. J. Goldsmith, living near the Prince's Dock, reported to the police the theft of a gold watch and chain, valued at Rs. 350, from his premises on Monday night, between the hours of 8 and 10-30. A servant who has since absconded is suspected to have committed the theft. A search is being instituted by the police for the man.—Luxi, a Hindoo woman, living at Bholeshwar, reported to the police the theft of gold ornaments and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 190, from her box on Monday. A servant named Narayen, who has since absconded, is suspected, and a search is being made for him.—Khodabux Khanbux, living at Khoja Street, reported the theft of a courier bag, containing cash, nine gold charms, and five silver rings, of the collective value of Rs. 107 on Monday night. The bag was left hanging on a nail in the wall of complainant's room. A man named Balasingh, who lived with complainant, and who has since absconded, is supposed to have stolen the property. A search is being made for the man.

THE MAZAGON POISONING CASE.

THIS case, which has been pending since April last, was heard before Mr. Hamilton yesterday. The accused, Alexander DeJesus, a Portuguese clerk, was charged with having attempted to poison his wife with arsenic. The facts of the case have already been reported.

Mr. Little, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the prosecution; the prisoner defended himself.

In answer to Mr. Little, the complainant said that the wineglass containing the sherbet belonged to her, and was almost filled to the brim. She left a quarter of what the glass contained. After she got sick she noticed her husband writing, and believed he wrote the note bearing Isaac's initials. She left the hospital on the 20th September. In stating in her deposition made at the hospital that her husband's conduct was the same to her she meant he was as usual unkind to her. He used to ill-treat her for some time prior to giving her the sherbet.

The accused cross-examined complainant as to her statement that they had both lived on good terms, but she denied the truth of it. She added that when she had drunk the sherbet he told her she would have a good sleep that night, and get up well next day.

The case was then adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—OCTOBER 5.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A DECREE AGAINST THE COLLECTOR OF BOMBAY.

BAI PEROZBAI AND ANOTHER *vs.* THE SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA AND MR. J. H. GRANT.

This suit came up to-day for a final decree. Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang, instructed by Mr. Little, Government Solicitor, for the defendants.

The plaintiffs' counsel had moved in this case that the defendants may be restrained from proceeding with the reference to this Court made by Mr. Grant, the Collector of Bombay. Affidavits were used and oral evidence was adduced; and it was agreed by counsel on both sides that the decision of the motion should be treated as deciding the suit, and that a decree should, on the decision of this motion, be passed in this suit. His Lordship, on the 16th ult., decided the motion in favour of the plaintiffs and passed judgment for them. It declared that the 196 odd square yards of the plaintiffs' premises at Byculla taken up by the defendants is not vested in Government under section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act of 1870; that the plaintiffs ought not to be compelled to part with 765 square yards of their land under the Act; and that it can only be acquired by the defendants by taking up the same along with the rest of the plaintiffs' premises. His Lordship decreed that the defendants were bound to purchase the whole of the plaintiffs' property, and ordered the defendants forthwith to take all necessary and proper proceedings under the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act for the purpose of ascertaining the amount to be paid to the plaintiffs for the whole of their premises. The defendants were restrained from taking any steps to acquire 765 square yards of land only and from proceeding with the reference made by them to this Court; and the Court declared that the proceedings of the second defendant in that behalf were void and of no effect. The defendants were ordered to pay the plaintiffs' costs of the suit and of the motion except the costs of one day. The terms of the decree were finally consented to to-day by counsel on both sides.

THE MATRIMONIAL SUIT.

THE suit in which George Simson Gardiner prayed for a divorce from his wife, Charlotte Maria Gardiner, on the ground of her having gone through the form of marriage with Walter George Quanborough, was resumed at the Bombay High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Jardine.

Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Chalk and Walker, appeared for the petitioner; and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Lynch and Owen, appeared for the co-respondent. The respondent was not legally represented.

Mr. Macpherson said the case for the petitioner having been closed by Mr. Anderson on the day previous, he wished to offer a few remarks on behalf of the co-respondent. This was an extremely painful case for both the respondent and co-respondent. The position in which they had been placed was most embarassing, by reason of the fact that they had gone through the form of marriage in September 1880, honestly believing at the time that the petitioner was dead. They had been thoroughly justified in this belief on account of the advertisement which had appeared in the newspapers. Shortly after the obituary notice had been published, it came to the notice of Mr. Quanborough. Not being satisfied with the notice itself, he made inquiries of the Rev. Mr. Bowen, whom he knew to be acquainted with the petitioner, and Mr. Bowen wrote back to say he had no reason to doubt its accuracy. Then Mr. Quanborough waited for five months before he was married. For these reasons, the learned counsel submitted that there could be no doubt in the mind of the Court or of any one else, that the conduct of both the respondent and the co-respondent was entirely free from blame. For years before the respondent and co-respondent went through what now turned out to be only the form of marriage, Mr. Quanborough was aware of the fact, which had been proved in evidence, that the respondent had been left by her husband dependent upon her friends. For nine years before the date of the marriage, she had lived entirely with her own friends, principally her sisters, occasionally hearing from her husband till 1876, as she thought. But she might be mistaken in this, and it was, perhaps, probable that she heard from him till 1878. Thereafter the respondent heard nothing of her husband, and no remittances whatever were sent to her. Under these circumstances, the question arose—What is the Court to do in this case? It must be obvious to the Court that, apart from any judicial obligation which might rest upon the Court, it was a most desirable thing for all parties concerned that the marriage between the petitioner and the respondent should be dissolved. The only thing that could militate against the granting of a divorce would be collusion. It did not, of course, require to be told by him to the Court that the absence of collusion was quite compatible with an earnest desire on the part of all parties concerned that a dissolution of marriage should take place. The respondent and the co-respondent were not one whit less desirous than the petitioner himself that the marriage should be dissolved, and yet there was an entire absence of collusion between the parties. Collusion meant something in the nature of a connivance of adultery or a false statement to that effect made for the purpose of obtaining a divorce. The only obstacle that might arise in the way of the petitioner would be section 14 of the Act. But that section did not bind the Court not to grant a decree, but left it entirely to its descretion. The only point that might arise under section 14 was desertion by the petitioner and neglect to maintain his wife. Counsel did not think that the delay which had arisen in bringing this suit would, in his Lordship's mind, bring the case under that section; because on the evidence it appeared that until March last he had not been in a pecuniary position to take proceedings. But if his Lordship thought there had been a delay, he (Mr. Macpherson) would ask the Court to apply to that circumstance the same principles that should be applied to with regard to the neglect and desertion—that is to say, to have regard to the peculiar circumstances of the case, to the actual blamelessness of the respondent, and co-respondent and to the discretion left in the court to grant a divorce, when it was for the benefit of all parties that the decree should be made. Mr. Macpherson said that his object was to vindicate the character of both the respondent and the co-respondent. With that view he had made these observations, and would now place them in the witness box, along with one or two other witnesses.

After the petitioner had been asked by the Court a few questions in regard to the relations which subsisted between him and his wife, since he had left her, the co-respondent, Mr. Quanborough, was put into the witness box. He said that he had known Mrs. Gardiner for ten years before he married her in 1880. Before her marriage with the witness, she had been living with her sister, Mrs. Winkler, at Surat. She had also resided in Bombay and Kurrachee. He did not know the petitioner. About three months after he had seen the notice, he began to think of marrying Mrs. Gardiner. In August 1880, he had written to the Rev. G. Bowen in regard to the obituary notice which had appeared in the *Bombay Guardian*. There had been no difference in the mode of life of the witness and the co-respondent since they were married. They was no collusion between the witness and Mr. Gardiner.

The respondent, being examined by Mr. Macpherson, said she was married to Mr. Gardiner in 1862, and lived with him till 1871. After Mr. Gardiner had left his wife, there was some correspondence between them; but it ceased about the year 1876. She did not remember receiving a letter from him in 1878. Mr. Gardiner had stated that occasionally in 1873 and 1874 he had sent to his wife remittances of Rs. 20 or 30 at a time; but witness said that she did not think she had ever received the money. She did not remember having received a Christmas card from him in 1878. Since her husband had left her, she was supported by her sisters. She also did some needlework for her support. She married Mr. Quanborough five months after the advertisement notifying Mr. Gardiner's death had appeared, and she was engaged to Mr. Quanborough for three months before her marriage with him. She had honestly believed in the obituary notice. The petitioner did not offer to take him, and now she was entirely dependent upon the support of Mr. Quanborough. Supposing her sisters were to receive her, she was averse to becoming again a burden to her.

Cross-examined by Mr. Anderson: My husband had left me in 1871 with my consent. I hoped that he would find employment, and that was what he went away for. I do not remember receiving any letter from Mr. Gardiner later than 1876, when I was living with Mrs. Mitchell. I got on well with Mr. Gardiner.

Q.—At any rate you were not willing to go to Mr. Gardiner, after you had been married to Mr. Quanborough? A.—No.

By the Court: Mr. Gardiner did not state in his letters to me where he was employed. I did not know that he was employed in an iron manufactory. He sent me no remittances, saying he had nothing to send. I did not cause any inquiries to be made at Calcutta about Mr. Gardiner's death. I had, however, made general inquiries.

Henry Winkler, employed in the firm of Messrs. King, King and Co, said he was married to Mrs. Gardiner's sister. Mrs. Gardiner had been known to him from his boyhood. He had witnessed the marriage ceremony uniting Mrs. Gardiner and Mr. Quanborough. At that time, he believed that Mr. Gardiner was dead.

Mr. Anderson, in his concluding address, contended that there was no wilful neglect or desertion on the part of the petitioner, and that there was no collusion whatever between the parties.

Judgment has been reserved.

SERIOUS RIOT AT ETAWAH.

THE station of Etwah, in the North-West Provinces was the scene of a serious disturbance on Thursday last—so serious indeed that the Magistrate had to call in the aid of the military before order could be restored. It was the old story of collisions, between Mahomedans and Hindus in consequence of the "Mohurrum" and "Ram Lila" celebrations falling at the same period, but the disturbance in this case was confined to the Mahomedans. The *Pioneer* gives the following account of the affair:—

Whenever the "Ram Lila" and the "Mohurrum" occur together, it is necessary for the authorities at the various stations to so arrange the hours for the respective processions as not to in any way make it possible for the Mahomedans and Hindus to meet, for experience has shown that the result of such meetings has invariably been a riot. In the case Etawah last year the then Magistrate, Mr. Fisher, so ordained affairs as to let the Mahomedans have things practically their own way, and it would appear that the Hindus were subjected to unnecessary restrictions. This year, however, Mr. W. Hoey who is in charge of the District gave directions to the effect that both parties should enjoy their celebrations, and under the arrangements made by him it was planned that no Hindu procession or show should be present during the hours which the Mahomedans claimed for their obligatory ceremonies. Proclamations notifying publicly to both parties the limits within which they were to act were duly posted, but the Mahomedans remembering; the past year were not satisfied. They made a representation to the Commissioner of the Division, who upheld the orders of the Magistrate of the District. Disappointment was followed by a portentous sullen quietness, and it would appear that a gathering of Mahomedans took place on the evening of the new moon (Wednesday), when they consulted as to ways and means, and agreed on some concerted action falling within their views. On Thursday, shortly after midday, the Kotwal, having observed a strong gathering of Mahomedans at the "Chowkar Kuan," went to them, reasoned with them and tried to induce them to disperse; but they would not. The "Chowkar Kuan" is an open piece of ground, near the Kotwali, at one side of the square known as the "Guzari." On it stands a mosque, and also three or four houses occupied by Mahomedans, while the rest of the space is covered with logs and firewood. Finding his remonstrances unavailing, the Kotwal went to the Magistrate and reported the state of affairs, and the latter, together with the Superintendent of Police, Mr. Waddington, proceeded to the city where a guard of chowkidars, which was in waiting at the Kotwali, had been drawn up in front of the crowd. When they arrived at the Chowkar Kuan—it was about 2 p.m.—the Magistrate demanded of the assembly what they wanted, and invited the leaders to come forward that he might speak with them. A fanatic dressed in green replied: "There is no leader we are all equal!" The Magistrate went forward to this man and asked him to step out on the road and converse with him. The fanatic refused to comply, and some persons, armed with *lathis*, made a sudden and unexpected rush at the Magistrate. A few persons happening to be in front of the crowd accidentally blocked the passage of these men, but one of them got in front, swinging his weapon, and was distinctly recognised. He made a blow at the Magistrate, but did not succeed in dealing it as was his intention. On this ensued a momentary lull, such as usually follows when a lot of spectators see an unexpected act of daring and stand wondering what next might occur. The police reserve, which had been ordered up from another part of the city, had not arrived, so the Magistrate and Superintendent of Police moved to the Kotwali and awaited the expected support. The crowd now made a rush towards the Kowtali, but the chowkidars and police anticipated the move; and being frustrated, the rioters rushed past to the opposite side of the square and took up their position on the road by which the "Ram Lila" procession was to pass.

The Magistrate, thinking one of their own leaders might be useful in the emergency, sent for a Mahomedan gentleman, Momtaz Ali Khan, who is an honorary magistrate and a gentleman of great local influence, to reason with the crowd. This gentleman came, parleyed with his co-religionists for a long while, and eventually went to the Magistrate and said his endeavours were in vain. The police reserve now came up, and the Magistrate ordered them to load. There were some mounted police with the reserve. The Magistrate and Mr. Waddington again addressed the crowd and endeavonred to induce them to withdraw, telling them that force would be used if they did not comply. Momtaz Ali Khan had already warned the rioters that the Magistrate would fire upon them, but every warning was met with shouts of Shaheed! Shaheed! ("Let me be the martyr") and Hossein, Yah Ali, accompanied with frenzied swinging of *lathis* and other gestures of defiance. The Magistrate now placed his few armed constables in front of the crowd and drew up his mounted police behind them. Every gentle effort to restore order appeared so futile that the Magistrate found it necessary to adopt more effective measures. He ordered the constables to fire on the crowd, but they hesitated in a manner not quite explicable. They were evidently demoralised, and their muskets were uncapped! The Magistrate, therefore, ordered the constables to step back keeping their bayonets fixed, and the mounted police were directed to advance and clear the street. These men drew swords, rode up to the front rank of the rioters, and then stopped dead. It is possible that the horses would not face the crowd, which was very dense and flourishing weapons and shouting. The mounted police were urged to advance, but they would not, simply refusing to do so! The Magistrate now was left with the Superintendent of Police and a couple of native Magistrates and some other officials facing the crowd. The fanatical yells grew ominously louder and louder and Mahomedans with *lathis* came up from every quarter in increasing numbers. Drums were beaten, the usual cries of Hassan, Hussein! were shouted in time to the roll, and men went about providing the rioters with water to keep them fresh. More parleying ensued, but the rioters demanded concessions from the Magistrate in regard to the "Ram Lila" which he refused to make, and they declared they would rather die than let this procession pass. There seemed to be an intention on the part of a second crowd, at the other side of the square, to come round and take the Magistrate and his companions in the rear in case an advance was made by the police, and the Magistrate, seeing how serious matters were looking, decided to telegraph to the Commissioner of Agra for British troops; but the assistance asked for was not immediately procurable. The Hindus now became impatient and wanted to begin their procession, and, seeing the difficult and dangerous position of the Magistrate and the furious determination of the rioters, they sent up a significant message to the effect that they were 2,000 strong and ready to act; but the Magistrate would not allow them to appear on the scene. The situation of the Magistrate and his colleagues is easier imagined than described. He had an unwilling and inadequate force of police at his command; an excited mob surging around him; and he was absolutely without any assistance available except that which he was loath to use. But aid was unexpectedly near, and had it not been forthcoming what could the Magistrate have possibly done except to adopt the only alternative he had namely, to accept the aid of the Hindus to restore order. The result in such a case would probably have been a serious loss of life. The crowd were repeatedly calling for the Mahomedan tehsildar (who had behaved with great courage) to be delivered up to them to be killed, and there was no doubt of their expressed intention as to the Magistrate. It is curious that when Momtaz Ali Khan was in the rioters, hands they did not murder him.

It was getting past 5 o'clock, and still there appeared to be no possibility of peace being restored, and the moments were becoming more and more anxious for the officials. It happened that Mr. Jones, the stations master of Etawah, was aware of what was transpiring, and discovered that an appaoaching train contained a detachment of troops *en route* to Burma. He, with commendable zeal, telegraphed to acquaint the Magistrate with the fact. So, when the troops arrived at the railway station, they were detained and marched down to the scene of confusion at the request of Mr. Hoey. The report of the arrival of British troops, however, reached the rioters, but these were in no way deterred; on the contrary they are reported to have become more violent. The situation was one of extreme tension, and from this time till the actual arrival of the troops the lives of the civil officers were not worth a moment's purchase.

At last the detachment, consisting of about 100 men of the 8th King's Regiment, came up, and the Magistrate met them about 20 yards from the corner of the street where the police were stationed facing the crowd. He gave his instructions to Captain Vesey, 8th Hussars, who was in command, and ordered the police to withdraw. The crowd, instead of retreating before the troops, advanced to meet them, beating their breasts and shouting, *Deen, Deen*, and brandishing their weapons. The soldiers were instructed to be moderate, to try to disperse the crowd, and to avoid inflicting serious wounds except on those most aggressive. The soldiers were halted before they turned into the square, bayonets were fixed, and then the advance was made—at a walk. When the soldiers came face to face with the crowd they halted, and once again the rioters were warned. It was useless, and the order to charge was given. The rioters met this movement determinedly, rushing to attack the troops, and for a moment it appeared that the conflict would be severe. But the cold steel was too much even for men almost insane with religious ardour. The crowd retreated before the troops, many being lightly stimulated with the point of the bayonet. Then the rioters reformed some distant further down the square. The troops advanced again, and this time were met with volleys of sticks and stones from the tops of houses and elsewhere as they drove the crowd down the streets. The rioters were pursued from the square down towards Humeganj near a mosque, where several of them were arrested armed with *lathis*. The troops next advanced on Chowkar Kuan, and the Mahomedans who had been in great force in this place were seen flying, but many were arrested hiding amongst logs and every available place where concealment was possible. A body of the rioters, who had fled on the first charge and had taken up their position in the Pucca Serai, now commenced an attack on the Telegraph Office with bricks, hurt one of the servants and tried to break the telegraph wire; so the troops were brought round to the Serai, but the rioters had clambered over the walls and most of them had disappeared. It was now 7-30, and the prisoners who had been brought in detachments to the Kotwali were marched down to the jail and lodged there for the night to the number of over 150. The Magistrate, who is reported to have been very patient, cool, and firm throughout, kept with the officers who led the troops, and he, together with them, appears to have used every effort to prevent unnecessary violence, while the troops themselves are stated to have acted with extraordinary moderation. But, of course, many of the rioters were injured, the majority very slightly, and it is impossible to believe the report that only one was killed. From our inquiries it seems that in the case of this death the deceased made a rush at one of the policemen who, having warded off the blow, made at him, promptly drove his bayonet through his assailant, killing him on the spot. Captain Vesey had the spike knocked off his helmet, and Lieutenant Scales seems to have had a few narrow escapes. So far as we can ascertain with any reliability only one body was removed to the dead-house for *post mortem* examination. The troops left Etawah, after restoring quiet, at 10 p.m. on Thursday night, and up to Sunday night nothing more had occurred. The arrival of the British troops is reported to have astonished the rioters, for when the Magistrate said he would telegraph to Agra for them the announcement was received with shouts of derision and: "But it will take twelve hours to get them!" When, about an hour afterwards the detachment arrived, the cry was: "They have come on the telegraph wires! Though; Etawah, is now quiet enough, there is a feeling of much anxiety with respect to what may or may not occur on Thursday next, for it is said that the Mahomedans have vowed to have revenge. Should they go do so, it is to be hoped the Magistrate may be provided with lawful means of resistance.

THE CRISIS IN BULGARIA.

THE DEPUTIES' DEVOTION TO PRINCE ALEXANDER.

PRINCE ALEXANDER having returned to Germany, the Bulgarian Sobranje met on Monday (Sep. 13), to make arrangements for the election of a Prince to rule the country. M. Stambouloff read the following speech from the Regents:—

Gentlemen,—You are aware of the sad events through which our country has passed, and of the manifesto of his Highness Prince Alexander to the Bulgarian people, in which his Highness stated that being convinced that the independence, liberty, and rights of the country would remain intact, he had decided to withdraw from the throne in order to re-establish immediately good relations between Bulgaria and Russia. In the present critical position of the country, we are fully convinced that all Bulgarian citizens, without distinction of nationality, party or religion, will give their strong support and patriotic co-operation to the Government for the preservation of order, peace, and security, and to enable the country to pass through the crisis intact and unharmed. In order that the Bulgarian throne may not long remain vacant, the Government will take immediate measures according to the Constitution to summon the great National Assembly for the election of a Prince. The Government will present to you some important proposals and Bills, and will submit to your discussion the measures already taken during the crisis. Relying upon your patriotism and readiness to sacrifice all for the preservation of the country's greatness, and trusting that you will consider and decide with special attention and promptitude regarding the Government Bills, we now declare the present session of the fourth ordinary Assembly open, and implore God's blessing upon our work. Long live Bulgaria.

After the reading of the speech, Dr. Vatchoff, deputy for Rustchuk and a prominent member of the National party, rose in the body of the House, and asked the deputies, before proceeding to other businesses, "to place upon record their unalterable devotion to Alexander I., Prince of the Bulgarians, and to give expression to the undying gratitude of the nation for the immense services his Highness had rendered to their fatherland." The motion was at once carried by acclamation, amid deafening hurras, in which the strangers in the tribunes and lobbies joined. M. Zankoff and the few members belonging to his diminished party were the only persons present who remained silent during the demonstration.

The Sophia correspondent of the *Standard* says that, as far as it is possible to judge from the few days that have elapsed since the Prince's departure, his absence only tends to deepen the feelings of loyalty and devotion entertained towards him by the vast majority of the nation and the army. Notwithstanding his abdication, Prince Alexander is still looked upon as the legitimate ruler of the country. Saturday (Sept. 11) the festival of St. Alexander Newski, was the name-day of the Czar and of Prince Alexander. The Sophia correspondent of the *Times* says that while in previous years it was kept as the name-day both of the Czar and the Prince, the authorities ordained that this year only the Czar's fête should be celebrated. The population however, maintained a very cool attitude. The deputies loyal to the Prince, 200 in number forwarded the following congratulatory telegram to his Highness at Jugenheim:—"The deputies of the nation assembled at Sophia pray God Almighty, on the occasion of your Highness's name-day, to grant you a long life. They deplore your absence from the fatherland which you love with your whole heart. They desire very shortly to see among them the heroic defender of the national liberty and independence. May your Highness live for the greatness of Bulgaria!" Similar telegrams were despatched from many other places, and by all the regimental commanders and principal officers of the army. Prince Alexander replied, thanking the deputies and officers alike for a mark of devotion which has deeply touched him.

The following reply has been received by the Russian diplomatic agent in Sophia to the congratulations forwarded by the Government on the 11th ultimo, to the Czar, expressing the hope of the establishment of good relations between Bulgaria and Russia:—"The Emperor was much gratified by the congratulations and sentiments expressed in your telegram, and charges you to convey his thanks to the Bulgarian Government, and to the representative of Bulgarian society. The Emperor hopes that Bulgaria, whose prosperity he has thoroughly at heart, will know how to secure to herself the benefit of order and peace, of which she stands in such great need. You may add that the more Bulgaria shows her desire to accomplish this task the more benevolent will be the Emperor's protection over the country."

The first business of the Sobranje on Tuesday (Sept. 14,) was the election of two committees, one to prepare the address in answer to the Regent's inaugural speech, and the second to draft a dutiful message to the Czar. The first Committee was duly elected; but the choice of the second could not take place because the President had learned that an anti-Russian demonstration had been prepared. The following address to the Czar, it is stated, was proposed for consideration: "The representatives of the Sobranje pray to God to give your Majesty a long and happy life, assuring you simultaneously of their fidelity and loyalty. They express the hope that after all that has occured up to the present the misunderstanding of the relations between Bulgaria and Russia will cease, and that the latter Power will again give its benevolent protection to the Bulgarian people, and that all Bulgarians will become united, free, and independent."

The Bulgarian Assembly met in secret, on Wednesday night, Sept. 15, to discuss the advisibility of sending a telegram to the Czar, and, notwithstanding great opposition to the proposal, it was finally decided that a message should be despatched. Yesterday's sitting of the Sobranje, after some opposition on the part of several of the Radical members, it was resolved to forward the following telegram to his Majesty through the President of the Assembly:—We, the representatives of the Bulgarian nation, address fervent prayers to the Almighty to grant your Majesty a long and happy life. We have been entrusted to lay at your Majesty's feet the wishes of the people, together with the expression of their devotedness and fidelity. We are confident that, after what has happened in Bulgaria, the relations between that country and the Imperial Government, which were interrupted, will be resumed, and that your Majesty will now, as before, defend the Bulgarians and their national aspirations towards the union of their self-existence and independence.

The reply to the Speech of the Regents at the opening of the Sobranje was subsequently agreed to without discussion. The following is the text:—MM. les Regents,—We, the representatives of the nation, having been summoned in extraordinary Session under the grave circumstances through which the country is passing, consider it our first duty to declare that the infamous *coup de main* of the 21st of August, organized by a handful of unworthy men, cause feelings of disgust among the Bulgarians, and obliged them to rise as one man with their valorous army to defend their honour and independence and the Bulgarian crown, and to demand from the Government the exemplary punishment of the authors. Bulgarians can find no words to express their admiration for the abnegation and unprecedented patriotism of Alexander I., who, to guarantee the independence, liberty, and rights of our State, and in order to re-establish friendly relations between Russia and Bulgaria, nobly abdicated the throne. We, the representatives of the people, firmly hope that after this immense sacrifice, good relations will be restored. We are fully convinced that all Bulgarian citizens are alive to the great danger threatening their fatherland, and will group themselves round the Government, and afford them all necessary assistance to maintain order and peace in the interior, in order that the State may come out intact, from the present crisis. The representatives of the nation express cordial gratitude to you, MM. les Regents, for the measures taken in order to secure peace in the country, as well as for the convocation shortly according to the Constitution of the Grand Assembly, who will elect a Prince to fill the vacant throne. The National Assembly will examine with the necessary attention and pass the Bills and proposals of the Government, in which we are happy, declare we have full confidence; and we hope that by their energy, wisdom, and foresight they will guarantee to defend the interest and rights of the fatherland. Long live Bulgaria.

The Sobranje, at a sitting on September 16, granted the sum of 2,500,000 fr. for the purchase of the Prince Alexander's property. But out of this sum the State will retain 840,000 fr. due from the Prince to the National Bank. After the motion for the purchase of the Prince's property, one of the members rose to discuss the items, whereupon a boisterous scene ensued, and the whole of the deputies left the House, protesting against any discussion. After an interval of five minutes they returned, and the sum demanded was unanimously voted. After a short discussion leave was given to the Government to utilize the credit of 33,000,000 fr. voted last June, as well as authority to contract a loan or issue Exchequer bills to the amount of 15,000,000 fr. only.

NEW SCHEME BY M. ZANKOFF.

THE *Standard's* correspondent telegraphing on Wednesday, Sept. 15, says:—

A new scheme is being put forward by M. Zankoff, under the palpable inspiration of the Russian Consulate. The composition of the Regency is impugned as unconstitutional, and it is contended that, in order to avert the threatened anarchy, the presence of an Imperial Russian Commissioner is absolutely indispensable. Bulgaria, it is argued, ought to receive such an official with princely honours. He should be armed with dictatorial authority over the country for two years, during which term the Constitution would of course, be suspended. On the expiry of his commission a new Prince should be elected and the Constitution revived. With a view to disarming opposition, a complete amnesty is promised to all the officers and officials who supported Prince Alexander. Alarmed at these symptoms of renewed Russian activity, and with a view to propitiate the Czar, the Government last night summoned a secret meeting of the deputies, and urged upon them the expediency of sending a conciliatory message like that rejected by the Chamber on Tuesday.

RUSSIA AND BULGARIA.

THE *Times'* correspondent says that great consternation prevails in Governmental circles in Bulgaria. All the humiliating advances towards Russia have been in vain. The Czar is inexorable; he demands absolute submission. The difficulty of the situation might, however, be easily obviated if the Russian representative here would only state Russia's conditions openly and clearly. In all the discussions which the Russian Consul has hitherto had with the Ministers, he has evaded giving any accurate statement of the terms upon which Russia would consent to a reconciliation. This reticence may perhaps be explained by the circumstance that just at this moment negotiations are said to be in progress between the three Imperial Powers relative to the Bulgarian question, which, I am told, will lead to a favourable result. It is an undeniable fact, however, that the Regency is conscious of not having as yet found the way to an *entente* satisfactory to Russia and to Bulgaria. In the discussions which took place between the Russian Consul and the Regents the question turned upon the recognition of the Regency and the entrance of Russian officers into the Bulgarian army. With regard to the first point the Russian Cabinet is said to be very reserved, and relative to the second point it reserves to itself the right of confirming the nominations of officers as the first and chief condition of an agreement. As a further condition of the establishment of conciliatory relations with the Regency, Russia is said to wish to repress all symptoms of agitation in favour of the return of the Prince to Bulgaria. Russia particularly wishes that the Bulgarian Government should take measures to prevent the elections for the Grand Sobranje, which will have to choose a new Prince, from being carried out in the name of Prince Alexander.

A Constantinople telegram says that the Powers have not replied to the recent Turkish Note on the Bulgarian question in the form of an identical Note, but there has been a unanimity in their assurances to the Porte that its treaty rights, based on the last Conference, will be respected, while the expression of the will of the Bulgarian nation as to the election of a Prince is being awaited. No proposal has yet been made by the Porte to the Powers concerning the holding of a Conference; but, from the attitude taken up by all the Great Powers, it is inferred that a Conference will be convened on the suggestion of the Porte as soon as the question is sufficiently advanced to be dealt with diplomatically.

The Constantinople correspondent of the *Standard* states that the apparent surrender of Prince Bismarck to Russia on Eastern affairs has produced quite a scare at Yildiz Kiosk, where the feeling is one of complete stupefaction, of which, of course, the Czar's representative does not fail to take the utmost advantage. The correspondent adds:—For all this, however, it must not be supposed that the Turks will allow themselves to be quietly swallowed up by their powerful neighbour. Should Prince Bismarck's complacency permit a Russian advance upon Constantinople, defensive operations proceeding upon the lines laid down by the German officer, Von der Goltz Pasha, would prove an effective barrier. Men are constantly arriving in the capital and are rapidly equipped and sent on by rail to swell the ranks of the corps of observation stationed on the Roumelian frontier. The Turk flatters and smiles upon the Muscovite, thinking it best to keep on good terms with so powerful a neighbour; but should Russia consider the moment favourable to attempt to seize his capital, she will have as difficult a task before her as in the last war. This eventuality is not considered here so near as is apparently believed in England, judging from the tone of the press. By many it is thought that Prince Bismarck's solicitude for Russian interests in the Balkans is more apparent than real, and that, whilst destroying the spectre of a Russo-French alliance directed against Germany, the wily Chancellor is fully conscious of the pitfall which awaits the ambitious Muscovite Empire in Bulgaria.

An article in the *Fremdenblatt*, the organ of the Vienna Foreign Office, disposes of the recent rumours alleging the existence of an understanding between the three Imperial Powers regarding the settlement of the Bulgarian question. It says:—These rumours represent rather the wishes of their originators and their impression as to what is desirable in the interests of peace than real facts. It is not yet apparent how the numerous difficulties created by Prince Alexander's abdication are to be overcome. There are intricate questions to be solved before a new Prince can be elected, as, for instance, whether the Roumelians shall take part in the election, the union between the Two Bulgarias never having been recognized by the Powers. For the moment, however, the principal thing is the maintenance of order; and its sole guarantee is the Regency, the appointment of which was the last benefit Prince Alexander conferred on Bulgaria. The whole situation demands great caution, and it seems that Russia, instead of rushing forward as the Panslavists desire, prefers to proceed slowly and to pay regard to the feelings of the Bulgarians and the views of the other Powers. It appears, indeed, that the Russian Cabinet has resolved upon a policy of reconciliation with the parties in Bulgaria, instead of following up her advantage to the utmost extreme. This is intelligible if we consider that there is no Power inclined to multiply disputes, which would only be to aggravate the situation. Each Government feels the responsibility at present weighing on it, and holds it a duty to do nothing that might impair the peace of Europe. It is no peculiar optimism that inspires in us the hope that, in spite of many obscurities still surrounding the Bulgarian question, the settlement of it will not disturb the harmony of the Powers or the general peace of Europe.

Writing on the subject of the appointment of General Kaulbars, the *Official Messenger* says:—"On account of recent strained relations between Russian and the Government of Prince Alexander, the post of Russian Diplomatic Agent in Sophia has remained unoccupied. As, however, the most recent events in Bulgaria demand the presence of a Russian representative enjoying the necessary authority, the charge of the Sophia diplomatic agency will temporarily be taken over by the Russian Military Attache in Vienna, General Baron Kaulbars, who has already been entrusted with various missions in the different provinces of the Balkan Peninsula. It will now be the task of General Kaulbars to make himself thoroughly acquainted with the state of affairs in the Principality, and by his counsel enable the Bulgarians to extricate themselves by peaceable and orderly means from the critical position in which that country is placed.

FRANCE AND THE NEW HEBRIDES.

A TELEGRAM from Melbourne says that increased uneasiness prevails there with regard to the French action in the New Hebrides, in consequence of further indications made by the French of permanent settlement in those islands. A dispute has arisen with respect to the ownership of land. The facts of the case are illustrated in a letter

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, OCT. 5.

THE only change reported by Reuter's London Financial telegram of yesterday is an advance on French Rentes of ¼, say to 110¾. In the Produce Market Linseed was called quiet, but steady at 38s. 9d. per quarter, to arrive *via* the Canal

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet last evening with sales for the day 10,000 bales, of which 400 only were Surats. Arrivals come unchanged for October-November, and for February-March; but in all other positions they are again 1-64d. lower.

In New York there was no change either in Spot or Futures. Receipts at the Ports for the day were 38,000 bales, against 40,000 for the corresponding day last year, and 43,000 for the previous one.

COTTON.—Some twelve hundred bales of Good Julgaum were taken to-day at Rs. 180, and a little Good Broach at Rs. 210, at which price there were free-sellers. No further business has transpired in Bengals, our quotations for which are unchanged.

WHEAT and SEEDS continue extremely quiet, and the following quotations must be taken as nominal to some extent :—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4	4 6
No. 1 do.	„ 4	3 6
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 3	15 6
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4	0 0

The receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	1,124 bales.
Wheat	50,951 cwts.
Linseed	4,265 „
Rapeseed	1,839 „
Gingellyseed	4,393 „
Poppyseed	1,243 „

FREIGHTS are extremely quiet, and in the absence of business we make no change in our last quotations.

EXCHANGE has advanced 1-32d. to 1-16d. to-day for ready transactions, while for forward delivery, the rise has been less pronounced. The ordinary business transactions have not been large or very pressing; but Banks in this instance, have rather forced the rates owing to a present want of money. Of late the Banks have interposed rather to depress rates than otherwise; but the Bank of Boubays very spare Cash Balance combined with tight money in China, have caused Banks here to be rather sellers than buyers. In Calcutta also, the Banks closed for the Doorga Pooja holidays, with a strong demand for money; but this is a usual feature, and as cash is chiefly wanted for contingencies, a good deal of it will return to circulation in a week's time or so. But meant me Council drafts and silver will probably be in good request for India and China, and silver is said to be strongly, perhaps speculatively, held in London. We quote :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 5 3-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5¼d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5⅛d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5 11-32d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·82½ to 1·83	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—There has been a further fall of 1-16d. in Four per cent. Paper, which is now quoted at 97¾. Four-and-a-half per cent. remains without movement at 102¾.

SHARES.—There has been rather more doing in this market to-day, and the following changes have resulted from the transactions which have come to our notice. Hyderabad Spinning, and Luckmidass Khimjee Mill Shares have advanced Rs. 5 say to Rs. 880, and 825, respectively; and Indian Manufacturing are Rs. 19 dearer at Rs. 1,370. Queen, on the other hand, are Rs. 5 lower at Rs. 905; and New Great Eastern are Rs. 2½ down at Rs. 912½. There has been a further drop of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burma Shares, which now stand at Rs. 2,850; also a fall in third issue of the same of Rs. 5 at Rs. 710.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	11 p.ct.	723½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	880
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	615
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	1	6 do.	125
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	30,000	$125	all	17½ do.	59
National Bank of India	37,320	250		5 pot.	114xd

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	–	–	£100
B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	–	£100	–	–	£100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	..	1,060
Akola Press Co.	55	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	430
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 175	1,030
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	240
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500xd.
Brent's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	0	200	200	Rs. 10	160
Bombay Cotton Press.	0	125	125	Rs. 14	145
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 60	600
Dholiera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	15	140
East India Press Co.	0	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,375
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8,500	Rs. 150	1,725
French Press Co.	200	500	500	Rs. 80	610
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	Rs. 45	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	450	all	Rs. 45	400
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	207½
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	..	105
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	...	460
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	..	575
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	..	120
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	475
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 75	680
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Sassoon Press Co.	200	500	500	25	550
Volkart Press Co	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 20	725

INSURANCE COMPANIES

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	70	910
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	..	1,060
Indian Fire Insurance Co	111	5,00		70	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance C	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W Company	1,308	1,000	000	..	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	500
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,345	100	100	Rs. 5	105
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	890
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,0	Rs. 25	69[illegible]xd
Bellary S. & W. Co., Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	620
Bo. Cotton Mfg Co., Ld.	600	500	500	..	425
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	900xd
Berar Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	180
Central India S. & W. Company	2,000	500	500	Rs 25	715
New Issues	3,000	125	..	Rs. 125	17
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	700
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	Rs. 25	615
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	660
City of Bombay Shares	595	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	912½
Dhurumsey S. & W. Co	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	13½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,070xd.
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	50	Rs. 25	700
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	..	655
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500	..	165
Hindustan Mills	1,012	1,000	1,000	..	900
Hingunghat Mill Co.	700	5	55	37½	650
Hydrabad Spinning Co.	700	1,000	50	Rs. 2	88
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	445
Indian Manfg Co. Ld	588	1,000	500	Rs. 75	1,370
James Greaves Mills.	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	607½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	14-5-7	400
Jewraj Bhallee	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 50	1,127½
Khandelsh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	965
Khatao Maokunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	930
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	1,000	100	Rs. 5	153
Mad as United	600	900	1,000	Rs. 125	2,825
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	..	675
Manockjee Petit's	4,050	1,000	1,0	Rs. 50	1237½
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	250	2[illegible]	..	15½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,525
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	..	510½
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	100	...	85
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	500nl
New Great Eastern	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 0	912½
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	575xd.
People of India S. & W Company	..	250	250	..	187½
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,000	500	500	...	85
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	905
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	920
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	...	1,290
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs. 17½	500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	1,290
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	..	665
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 12½	410
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	247½
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	490
Western India [illegible] Company	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	825
Laxmidas Khimji [illegible] W. Co.	770		1,000	..	

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Henry Bolckow, 2639 tons, Captain T. Hughes, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 18 deck passengers.

THE s.s. NIAGARA, 2,044 tons, Captain W. Gill, cleared yesterday for Hull, with a general cargo and the following passengers, Mr. E. Watson, one lady and child.

THE A. H. Llyods' steam-ship Orion, 1,834 tons, Captain G. Matiazze, cleared yesterday for Hongkong via Colombo, with a general cargo and 17 deck passengers.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Zambesi, 1,540 tons, Captain, F. Cole, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong 11th September, with a general cargo and 2 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Maharaja 1,046 tons, Captain W. R. Wright, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta September 17, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE steam-ship Altmore, 1,352 tons, Captain W. Stephens, arrived in harbour yesterday from Middlesborough August 29, with a general cargo and 1,020 cases dynamite.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Lalpoora, 2139 tons, Captain J. W. Whittard, arrived in harbour yesterday from London in 28th August, with a general cargo and Mr. Maples, Mr. Brown, and 2 deck passengess.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Pachumba, 544 tons, Captain, J. Skinner, arrived in harbour yesterday from coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Captain and Mrs. Clark, assistant apothecary Mr. Fernandes, 39 European soldiers, and 184 deck.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

5TH OCTOBER.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Shed.	Company or Agents.
S. S. Bengal	2524	W. B. Anderson	A	P. & O. Co.
„ Roumania	2207	J. Harris	B	Graham & Co.
„ Sorrento	1778	J. F. Rodger	E	F., Muir & Co.
„ Yesso	1381	Brotherstone	F	F., Muir & Co.
„ Akbar	..	.....	G	.....
„ Europa	1492	A. Talbot	H J	K., Nixon & Co.
„ Clan Macgregor	1926	S. H. Palmer	K	F., Muir & Co.
„ Cy. of Salop	1385	L. Rice	M	The Captain.
„ Dunedin	1417	J. P. Crimings	Q	J. Mackintosh.
„ Tiverton	..	.....	Ibis	.....

ARRIVALS.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
4	Gwalior (s)	Haslewood	Trieste, Sept. 10.
5	Altmore (s)	Stephens	Middlesbro', Aug. 29
	Maharaja (s)	Wright	Calcutta, Sept. 17.
	Zambesi (s)	Cole	Hongkong, Sept. 11.
	Lalpoora (s)	Whittard	London, Aug. 28.
	Pachumba (s)	Skinner	Kurrachee, Oct. 2.

DEPARTURES.

Oct.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
5	County of Selkirk	Stewart	Calcutta.
	Orion (s)	Matiazze	Hongkong.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Henry Bolckow, Hughes, for Persian Gulf.
„ Niagara, Gill, for Hull.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Maharaja, for Calcutta and Coast.
„ Chupra, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Pachumba, for Coast and Calcutta.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—OCTOBER 2.

Curtis, Major, Bl. R. A., on general leave, from Kirkee.

OCTOBER 4.

Challenor, Capt, Bo. R. A, from leave, from England.

OCTOBER 5.

Hamkes, Capt, Bl. A. C. Genl, on leave, from England.
Hunter, Bde-Surgn, Bo. I. M. D., on leave, from England.
Comerford, Civil Chief Master Armourer, Bo. Ord. Dept., on leave, from England.
Hogge, Capt, Bl. 32nd Pioneers, on leave, from England.
Gubbins, Capt, Bl. 3rd Cavy, H. C., to rejoin for field service, on furlough from England.
Ward, Surgn, Bo. I. M. D., from furlough, from England.
Randolph, Capt. Bl. R.E., from leave, from England.
Turner, Lt, Bl. R. A., from leave, from England.
Willbughoy, Major, 3rd Bo. Cavy, on leave, from Neemuch.
Channer, Col., Bl. 14th Sikhs, from furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES—OCTOBER. 5.

Ward, Surgn, Bo. I. M. D, from leave, to Mhow.
Turner, Lt, Bl. R. A., from leave, to Fort WM.
Channer, Col, Bl. 14th Sikhs, from leave, to Jhelum.
Lambe, Capt, Bl. Norfolk Regt., from leave, to Benares.
Gubbins, Capt, 3rd Bl. Cavy, H. C., field service, to Burma.
Hogge, Capt, Bl. 32nd Pioneers, from leave, to Meanmeer.
Hawkes, Capt, Bl. A. C. Genl, from leave, to Rawul Pindi.

AS IMPORTERS OF

PIANOFORTES,

WE HAVE JUDGED it best to find two thoroughly competent and reliable manufacturers, one English and one German, and to stick to them. We do not say for a moment that no other maker is capable of turning out equally good work, but we have satisfied ourselves that the work of these is sound and excellent, and so with the help of the mutual adulation ticket we get along harmoniously. It is an arrangement which commends itself to us in many ways: by focusing our very considerable orders in this way, we secure the position of very firm buyers, and both expect and receive considerations which place us well in front of competition. Again, it is a decided satisfaction to confine one's dealings to a class of goods, which we know will reflect credit upon our recommendation, and content buyers. In the case of the renowned Stuttgart manufacturers, SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE, when we see the public affectionately cautioned not to mistake them for an obscure opposition Schiedmayer, without any SOEHNE (as if there was the faintest chance of their doing so), we feel that our acknowledgments are due for the gratis advertisement, and are all the better satisfied with our German choice.

As a matter of fact SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE'S PIANOS have been favorites with the Indian public for the last THIRTY years, that is to say, long before any struggling beginner had devised the expedient of trying to benefit by the fact, by puffing his wares under a name which sounds a good deal like the original, and may possibly deceive the unwary.

MARKS AND COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JUST RECEIVED THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF
THE CONVERTIBLE BEDSTEAD

IT may be used with or without MOSQUITO RODS, and is a special Boon to people living up-country, where a Punkah during the Hot Season is a necessity.

Best quality and finish.

SOLE SUPPORTERS—JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
Extracts teeth under Nitrous Oxide Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

PERFECT FITTING GLASSES.—MR. LAZARUS after testing the Sight, supplies Spectacles and Eye-Glasses *ONLY WHEN NECESSARY*.
For the convenience of residents of Bombay and suburbs, who are unable to visit me personally, I will attend at their own addresses, *WITHOUT ANY EXTRA CHARGES*, between 7 a.m., and 6 p.m., daily. Appointments must be made the day previous.
Mofussil Residents to get properly suited should obtain my new Sight Test. Price 2 annas.

N. LAZARUS,
OCULIST-OPTICIAN, BY APPOINTMENT TO H. E. LORD DUFFERIN, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G. P.C.G.M.S.I., VICEROY AND GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA.
No. 28, Meadow-street, BOMBAY. | No. 1, Mango Lane, CALCUTTA.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

LAYARD—September 8, at 7, Palace-gardens-terrace, W., the wife of George Somers Layard, Esq., Barrister-at-law, of a daughter.
LYDEKKER—September 6, at The Cottage, Harpenden, Herts, the wife of Captain Arthur Lydekker, of a son.
MELLER—September 3, at The Limes, Rushmere, Ipswich, the wife of Captain Meller, of a son.
STEWART—August 15, at Giltar House, Tenby, the wife of Colonel J. M. Stewart, Deputy Judge-Advocate, Bengal, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

FRENCH—ROSS—September 7, at St Mary's Church, Worlingworth, Suffolk, Edward Lee French, A D S, Punjab Police, to Wilna, eldest daughter of David Ross, C I E, Indian State Railways.
NORTON—SMITH—September 7, at St James's, Piccadilly, Charles Grantley Campbell Norton, only son of the late Hon. Charles Francis Norton, and late Colonel in the Ottoman Service, and formerly Major of the 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, to Mary Elizabeth Mina, daughter of John Barnard Smith, Esq., of Lavender Sweep, Clapham common.
VEYSEY—MARSH-DUNN—September 7, at St George's, Hanover-square, W., the Rev James Veysey, Vicar of East Teignmouth, Devon, to Frances Elizabeth, only daughter of the late Richard Marsh Marsh-Dunn, Esq, of Carlton Lodge, Teignmouth, J. P. for Devon.

DEATHS.

BONUS—At London, Frances Mary, the wife of Colonel Bonus, R E.
DIGWEED—September 7, at 60, Pembridge-villas, Bayswater, Clara Esther, wife of J S Digweed, and second daughter of the late James Mill, of the India House.
HENDERSON—August 23, at Epsom, Eliza Jane, eldest daughter of the late Lieut-Colonel Henderson, Bengal Army, aged 60.
LINDSAY—September 3, at 23, Alderbrook-road, Clapham-common, S W, Alexander Lindsay, aged 66 years.
WILLOUGHBY—August 31, suddenly, at Jersey, Frederic, eldest son of the late Frederic Willoughby, of Peckham, Surrey.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JEEJEEBHOY—October 5, at "Mazagon Castle," the wife of Rustomjee N. B. Jeejeebhoy, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

TURNER—September 28, at Meerut, the wife of Alweyne Turner, Barrister-at-law, of a son.

DEATH.

WRIGHT-NEVILLE—September 27, at Sconi, Chapparah, C P, of fever and premature parturition, Marion, the beloved wife of George Wright-Neville, P W D, aged 35 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1886.

THE accounts which the up-country papers have published of the outbreak at Etawah last Thursday tell of a drama which has been enacted over and over again on different stages, and with varying degrees of tragedy in it. Bombay itself, with all the guarantees which it offers for peace between the most discordant elements of its varied population, has seen passion and bloodshed and the strife of factions at the Mohurrum season, for the great Mussulman anniversary has not always been, as it is amongst us to-day, merely a time of praying in the mosques, of processions through the streets, and of suspension of business between Mussulman merchants and whoever has the ill-fortune to have to try to do business with them at this time of the year. The standing feud between Mussulmans and Hindoos remains, although in the great cities, where the disputants are kept in check by the presence of a garrison and a large European population, there is no reason to fear lest it should assert itself as it has done in the past, and as it did at Etawah last week. Happily the loss of life on this occasion was limited to one, and the loss was, as it should have been, on the side of the disturbers of the peace. Yet this fact in no way reduces the gravity of the incident, for the prompt suppression of the riot was due to a happy accident that might not have occurred twice in a year—the passage through the town of a body of British troops. The immediate cause of the outbreak was the coincidence of the Mohurrum with the "Ram Lila" anniversary of the Hindus—an unhappy conjunction which was certain to make for strife unless the authorities were able to come between the two communities and keep them at arms' length from each other. Usually arrangements are made for the respective processions to take such a course that they would avoid meeting, and when this is done rioting is avoided, and neither party has ground for complaining of any restraint upon its liberty. But it seems that last year, for some reason that is not explained, the Mussulmans were allowed to have an advantage; the Hindus, who are seldom the aggressors in these disturbances, having to retire into the back ground. But on this occasion the magistrate, with a proper desire to return to the *regime* of strict neutrality, ordered that Mussulmans and Hindus should enjoy equal liberty of procession, though as a safeguard against commotion it was ordered that the Hindu procession should not pass through the streets during the hours set apart for the Mohamadan ceremonies.

Had the observers of the Mohurrum been reasonable men they would have readily fallen in with the arrangement. But they had been spoilt by the over-indulgence of last year, and when they saw that they were to be treated without favour they addressed remonstrances to the authorities, which of course were of no avail. Then they became sullen, and laid their plans for having their own way at the expense of the Hindus; and in defiance of the orders of the magistrate, crowds of sullen Mussulmans gathered in the streets—of men armed with *lathis* and bearing mischief in their looks. The Kotval warned them against the violence that they seemed to be meditating; but without avail. The Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police then came on the scene, with a gaurd of chowkidars to give the semblance of force to the remonstrances of authority. But this again was to no purpose, and an ugly incident soon showed that for the moment the crowd was free from the moral restraint which the presence of the agents of authority usually carries with it. An attempt to strike the magistrate failed, but only because the sudden rush that was made at him was impeded by the counter-movement of a part of the mob; and the magistrate, who had a police guard insignificant in number as it afterwards proved in efficacy, did prudently in retreating to the police station. The effort, indeed, which the rioters made to get possession of the kotwali showed that at that early stage of the riot the two European officers were in imminent danger. It says much for their patience and coolness in a very trying situation that even now they did not give up the attempt to restore order by something short of coercive measures. It may seem to have been an act of weakness, after what had already happened, to send a local Mussulman notable to parley with his co-religionists, but it at least stands in the way of any suspicion that Mr. Hoey hastened on the conflict with the mob. That the effort failed might have been and doubtless was foreseen. The rioters had refused to converse with the magistrate, and they were not more open to persuasion when one of their own community tried to reason with them. The time had now come when force could properly be resorted to. Unhappily it was in the first instance resorted to in vain. That the force at the magistrate's disposal was of such little efficacy is a fact which challenges the serious attention of the Government of the North West Provinces. Sowars who refuse to charge, and constables who refuse to use their muskets, are much worse than useless defenders of authority and order. It is a question for serious inquiry how far the insubordination and demoralization which showed themselves in the hour of danger at Etawah have affected the force. Etawah is only one of many towns the security and peace of which depend in times of religious excitement upon the fidelity of the police force, and if the suspicion were to gain ground amongst some of the excitable populations of the north and north-west that the mob have nothing to fear from the police the consequences would be most serious. That they were less dire on this occasion is due to the happy accident that a squadron of Huzzars was in a train on its way to the station, and to the forethought of the station master in apprising the magistrate of the fact. With a body of British cavalry on the scene the restoration of order was a matter of no great difficulty, though the moderation which was shown by the troops and the scrupulous care that was taken to avoid bloodshed, made the process longer than it would otherwise have been. The fact that only one of this fanatical mob—for fanatical it was with its frenzied shouts and its boasted eagerness for martyrdom—was killed speaks volumes for the moderation, and even the gentleness, with which the British soldiers did their work. The fanatics of Etawah and elsewhere might do worse than ask themselves if, under any other domination, the turbulent populace of an Indian city would have been brought to reason by so gentle a method and at so trifling a cost in broken heads.

All is well that ends well, but it must be remembered that this incident might have ended much more disastrously. But for the fact that a British cavalry regiment was on its way to Burma and was about to pass through Etawah the town would for twelve hours have been at the mercy of one or both of the factions whose passions had been aroused, for Agra, the nearest military cantonment, was half a day's journey distant. The magistrate and the police superintendent, Mr. Waddington, certainly come well out of the affair. Mr. Hoey was subjected, at a most critical time, to solicitations from either side which many men would find it hard to resist. From the one side there came, amid the roll of drums and wild cries of "Hassein, Hussein!" demands for concessions which the magistrate firmly refused; from the Hindus there came offers to assist in the repression of the rioters by proceedings which would certaily have been not less riotous than theirs, and which would doubtless have given the town up to violence until military help arrived. Seldom has a magistrate, placed in a trying situation, acquitted himself more creditably than Mr. Hoey did, and his prudence and courage deserve recognition at the hands of Government. If fanaticism is not above taking a lesson, it will find its best rebuke in the patient devotion to duty which the magistrate of Etawah exhibited before an unreasoning mob, whom he might have delivered to such chastisement as the Hindoo populace were eager to inflict upon their Mussulman neighbours.

THE *Economist* gives prominence to the circular in which Mr. J. N. Tata recently invited the other cotton spinners in Bombay to join him in starting a mill for the production of the finer counts of yarn. It quotes at length the calculations in which Mr. Tata demonstrates the feasibility of his scheme, and it goes on to say that if these statements are accurate Bombay is likely before long to enter into keen competition with the Lancashire spinners of fine yarns. It is of some importance to have on record the *Economist's* admission of the probability that as time goes on the Bombay mills will be enabled to spin higher counts than at present; but we do not see why the *Economist* should have thought that the author of the scheme has forgotten so obvious a factor in the problem as the relative inferiority of the Indian staple. Mr. Tata's calculations may be put to a severe test in practice; but he is not likely, as he explained to another mistaken critic a few weeks ago, to have overlooked the first fact which presses itself upon the attention of whosoever deals with this question. It is something like teaching a grandmother to suck eggs for an English journal thus to tell an Indian millowner that the Indian staple is shorter than the American. Mr. Tata's experiments have been made with Indian cotton, and it is an essential part of his scheme that Indian cotton shall be used for the production of the finer counts. We have nothing to learn as to the inferiority of the local staple, but we have much to learn in regard to its adaptability to the more lucrative purposes to which it is to be put. The *Economist* is right in saying that it is not improbable that a mill may be started in this country for the manufacture of fine counts of yarn. As a matter of fact the subscription list for such an undertaking has been filled up readily, and without any application to the public, and it will not be long before the enterprise is in working order.

WE hear that the Finance Committee have decided upon recommending that while the number of Commissionerships shall remain as at present, the Commissionership in Sind shall be reduced to the level of the other First Grade Commissionerships, that is to say from Rs. 4,166 10 annas 8 pies, to Rs. 3,500. They will recommend also that the pay of the Commissioner of Police of Bombay be reduced from Rs. 1,700, with Rs. 500 for personal allowance and Rs. 300 for house-rent, to Rs. 1,000, with a local allowance of Rs. 500. The Deputy Commissioner, they propose, should receive Rs. 500 a month, a reduction of Rs. 300 from the present salary. We believe that the Committee are disposed also to recommend a reduction in the pay of the Presidency Magistrates, which they think unnecessarily high.

LIEUTENANT SALMON, Acting Assistant Political Agent in Kattiawar, has received orders to rejoin his regiment, the 30th Bombay Infantry. The Government have, we understand, declined to sanction a prosecution against him for assaulting a Bhayad in the Political Agent's Court at Rajkot. In this decision they support the action of Colonel Wodehouse, the Acting Agent, as recorded in our columns a few days ago.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, SEPT. 17.

IF one were to look at the matter from a purely partisan point of view, there would be much reason for rejoicing over the results of the senseless tactics pursued by the Home Rulers in the new Parliament. Many Englishmen had been taken in by the affected moderation of the Parnellites before the general election, and had actually persuaded themselves that it might possibly be a safe thing to entrust the fortunes of Ireland to the control of men who talked so lovingly of peace and good-will. That delusion has now been crushed out of existence by the brutal and savage action of the men who represent in Parliament the cause of Irish Nationalism. So outrageous has been the conduct of the rank and file of Mr. Parnell's party in obstructing the course of public business, that several of the leading spirits in the party have thought it prudent to tell their Saxon friends that they regret what is going on. I have not observed, however, that Mr. Sexton, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, and Mr. John Dillon are at all backward in seconding the efforts of their uncouth and illiterate associates to waste night after night in dreary and insincere debates, the sole purpose of which is to irritate the English majority of the House, and to worry the Government by making the task of getting votes in supply almost interminable. They are more skilful, but not less malicious, than the Harringtons, the Harrises, and the Finneanes. Nothing could well be more unscrupulous than the attempt made last night by Mr. Sexton and Mr. T. P. O'Connor to claim Sir Redvers Buller as a witness to the inability of the peasantry in Kerry to pay their rents. The process of thus enlisting in support of Mr. Parnell's Half Rent Bill the special Envoy of the Conservative Government, is an excellent specimen of the cool audacity of Mr. Parnell's lieutenants. First of all, a smart Irish journalist invents the story that Sir R. Buller had sent in a confidential report, declaring that order cannot be restored in Kerry until the people are relieved from the payment of impossible rents. Then, this utterly baseless fabrication is repeated in the *Daily News* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and telegraphed all over the world. Finally, Mr. O'Connor and Mr. Sexton, putting on their most tragic manner, call upon the Chief Secretary for Ireland to say plainly, yes or no, whether he has received such a report. Sir M. H. Beach, of course, refused to state what was the nature of the confidential reports made by Sir R. Buller, and confined himself to the statement that that officer had not been sent to Ireland to report upon the question of rent, which the Government intend to inquire into through the agency of a Commission, but to organize the restoration of order. Thereupon Mr. Sexton gravely declares himself satisfied that such a report exists, or Sir M. H. Beach would have contradicted the rumour on which his question was based. It is obvious that by taking things for granted in this manner any misrepresentation might be elevated to the rank of a great moral certainty. It might be assumed, for instance, that General Buller had recommended the grant of forty acres of freehold land to every man in Kerry; and the refusal of the Government to contradict such an invention might be urged as a proof that it was true. Mr. Harrington was not slow to follow in Mr. Sexton's wake, and to declaim against the landlords as the real criminals, whom even Sir R. Buller now denounced as the enemies of the people, and to demand, in the name of "suffering humanity," that landlordism should be abolished altogether. The real "suffering humanity" are the unfortunate members of Parliament, who have to listen till three or four o'clock in the morning to such insincere and ridiculous fustian. Such a fortnight as we have passed through since the voting of the Estimates began was necessary to complete one's political education. It has satisfied me of one thing, that no faith should ever be placed in any professions of moderation and honesty of purpose put forward by the Irish Nationalists. Parnellism is simply a colossal system of chicanery, based upon intimidation and wholesale lying. There is nothing which such men as form the bulk of the Parnellite party would stick at, and any reasonable man who listens to them and watches their behaviour must be convinced of the utter unfitness of the people they represent for Parliamentary government. When they play such tricks while forming only a small minority, of what ferocious intolerance would they not be guilty if they had a Parliament of their own in which they were in a majority, with the hated Orangemen and Protestants of the north at their mercy. Before this discussion about Sir R. Buller came on last night, we had been kept for several hours listening to appeals to the Government to release from prison a "martyred priest," Mr. Fahey, who, on being ordered to find bail to keep the peace towards a landlord whom he had threatened to denounce from the altar, and whose house he had declared would soon be blown up with dynamite, refused to comply with the magistrate's decision, and went off to gaol. Of course, this man is now described as an injured saint, on whom the minions of the Crown have committed an atrocious outrage. It is the old story. The Parnellites give all their sympathy to men who break the law, and everyone who tries to enforce the law in Ireland is held up to odium as a tyrant and a criminal. Even Sir W. Harcourt seemed last night to feel ashamed of his new allies; and Mr. John Morley, being an honest if a narrow-minded man, was driven to repudiate the scandalous charges made by the Home Rulers against another public servant, Captain Plunkett, and to vote with the Government against the reduction of the Estimates by the amount of that gentleman's salary. Mr. Gladstone is reported to be still under the influence of Mr. Parnell. Both those leaders have been keeping carefully out of the way for the last two or three weeks, and possibly they have been spending their holiday together. At all events, it is given out that Mr. Gladstone will be back in London on Monday to complete the ruin of the Liberal party by supporting the principle of Mr. Parnell's new Bill for the confiscation of half the landlord's remaining interest in the soil. I have the best reasons for believing that a very small number of Liberals indeed will support Mr. Gladstone in this suicidal course. The other day I asked a near relative of one of the most distinguished men on the front Opposition Bench, how it was that his place knew him no more, and was told that he had gone away utterly disgusted with Sir W. Harcourt's tactics, and resolved not to take any further part in the proceedings of this session. Mr. Gladstone still fails to realize the completeness of his own defeat, or to understand that the great Liberal party is now nothing but a demoralized mob, and that his Parnellite allies have become utterly odious to the English people. I

TELEGRAMS.

THE EMPLOYMENT OF NATIVES IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

PROPOSED COMMISSION OF INQUIRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, OCT. 5.

The following Resolution of the Government of India on the employment of Natives in the Civil Service has been issued :—

Prolonged correspondence has taken place with Her Majesty's Government on the subject of the system under which the natives of India are admitted into the Covenanted Civil Service. The result of this correspondence is that the Secretary of State recently accepted a suggestion of the Government of India that the question of the admission of the natives of India to such service should be re-opened and carefully considered. He has requested that a Commission should be appointed in India for that purpose. He has expressed a desire that the enquiry to be made by the Commission should extend not only to the admission of natives to the offices referred to above, but to their employment in all branches of the public service connected with the civil administration of the country. All questions connected with the conditions on which English candidates are admitted to the Indian Civil Service on examination in England are excluded. The Secretary of State indicates the view that the Commission should include a proportion of native members, which may sufficiently represent the different classes in India; it should also include a trained English lawyer of judicial experience. The Commission would, broadly speaking, be required to devise a scheme which may reasonably be hoped to possess the necessary elements of finality, and do full justice to the claims of the natives of India by more extensive employment in the public service.

The Governor-General in Council fully and cordially accepts this decision.

As regards the composition of the Commission, the Governor-General in Council, in view of the scope of the enquiry and the magnitude and variety of the interests involved, considers that the matter can be best dealt with by a Commission consisting of fifteen members, including a president, for which office His Excellency has selected the Honorable Sir Charles Aitchison. The Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal and the North-Western Provinces and Oudh are invited to submit the names of three officers whose personal experience of the actual working of district administration, including, as far as possible both executive and judicial branches, has been varied and extensive. From these one member will be selected for each of the four provinces.

With a view to ensure the proper representation of native opinion, the local Government should a once take steps to ascertain from persons regarded as most completely representative of native opinion, and commanding the widest confidence amongst their fellow-countrymen, representatives of the non-official European and Eurasian communities, respectively, will be selected by the Governor-General. The local Governments are requested to submit the names of such gentlemen who would best represent the views of those communities. The enquiry will embrace the employment of natives of India not only in appointments ordinarily reserved for the Covenanted Civil Service, but also for the Uncovenanted Service generally, including the lower administrative appointments, Executive and Judicial. The enquiry thus contemplated is not only one of great magnitude and importance, but such as requires careful preliminary collection of facts.

In connection with the question whether or not it is desirable that there should be competitive examinations in England for natives of India, the Commission will no doubt fully examine into and report on the advantages and disadvantages of competitive selection in India; on the conditions of such competition; on the view likely to be taken of such a system by the native community; on the desirability or otherwise of requiring or encouraging candidates selected in India to proceed to England with a view of passing there a period of probationary training.

If the Commissioners are favourable to the maintenance substantially of the present system, which permits natives to compete in England, it will be necessary to enquire what should be the limit of age of native candidates, and what changes (if any) in the character of their examination which the Commissioners would recommend.

With regard to the question of affording facilities to the natives of India to proceed to England to compete for the Indian Civil Service, the Commissioners will doubtless be able to obtain much valuable evidence from enquiry on the following points :—

(1) Whether there is reason to believe that young natives obtain under the existing system of open competition in England for the public service of India are the best as regards character and capacity that could be got for it under any system.

(2) Whether such a system is favourably looked upon by the large and important classes in India.

(3) What is the relative weight to be attached to recent representations, which affirm the general willingness of Indian youths to cross the sea for their education, and to others which as strongly deny it.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS AT POONA.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 5.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught reviewed the troops of the Poona Division early to-day. Over three thousand of all ranks were mustered. Their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief attended the review, as well as the whole of the Head-Quarters Staff. The troops were inspected in double lines, and afterwards formed into three Brigades and marched past. Colonel Sturtt commanded the 1st Infantry Brigade, comprising the 1st Oxford Light Infantry, and the 12th and 7th Native Infantry; Colonel Crozier commanded the 2nd Brigade, comprising the 3rd Bombay Light Infantry and the 2nd Battalion Dublin Fusiliers; Colonel Warter commanded the Artillery and Cavalry Brigade, whilst Major-General Solly-Flood took charge of the whole parade.

At the termination of the review, the Duke congratulated Major-General Solly-Flood on the efficiency of the troops under his command.

A complimentary order has since been issued to the same effect.

OPENING OF THE NEW MARKET.

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught opened the new market erected by the Municipality in the native city to-day. The building will cost two-and a-half lakhs when complete. The market is the first great Municipal work. The Duke, replying to an address, bade farewell to Poona, saying :—"Accept my most cordial thanks for the address which you have just read. The Duchess and myself are deeply sensible of the kindly welcome that has been shown to us by all classes at Poona, and in which we recognise the loyalty and affection which you bear towards the Queen-Empress, my beloved mother. It affords me sincere pleasure to take part in to-day's ceremony. I congratulate the Municipality of Poona on the completion of a work which is worthy of the traditions of the ancient Deccan capital, and which I hope may prove of lasting benefit to its inhabitants. The efforts of municipalities in England have had such great results, that I earnestly hope those in India will tend towards the same end, and that they will feel they are capable of inaugurating important works, without waiting for the initiative from the Central Government. I have heard with pleasure that you appreciate the efforts being made by the Government to increase the happiness and prosperity of this great Empire and to promote arts and industries so essential for the development of its resources."

The Duke was pleased that the market will bear Lore Reay's name, and concluded :—"I desire to express the hope that the completion of this useful work may be but a prelude of many similar undertakings, and in this manner you will ensure the steady progress of commerce and practical education, not only in Poona, but throughout this portion of the Indian Empire."

The Duke then declared the market open.

Afterwards the Government House party drove through the Cantonment Bazaar, visiting various institutions. The streets *en route* were illuminated.

AT THE POONA NATIVE INSTITUTION.

This evening, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, with Lord and Lady Reay, were received at the Poona Native Institution by the Hon. Mr. Melville, Mr. Crowe, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., the Principal and managers.

Welcome odes, recitation, dialogues and instrumental music were successfully gone through.

The Principal read and presented an address.

The Duke expressed great satisfaction, and spoke in high terms of the institution. The reception was very enthusiastic.

THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPT. 5.

The Finance Committee have now completed their consultations with the heads of the Civil Departments, and are now engaged in conferences with some of the Military Department. They had a conference with H. E. the Governor and the members of Government to-day. They leave Madras on Sunday or Monday for Darjeeling *via* Calcutta, and in the meantime hope to make some progress in committing to writing the result of their enquiries here for submission to the Government of India.

THE STRIKE AT TRICHINOPOLY.

The strike at Trichinopoly ended to-day, without any riots, although disturbances were expected yesterday and this morning. The arrival of additional police probably influenced the result of the strike.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

SUGGESTED CONFERENCE.

VIENNA, OCT. 4.

Austria has suggested that a Conference be held to settle the Bulgarian question, but Russia and Germany have declined to take any part in it.

THE RUSSIAN DEMANDS ON BULGARIA.

SOFIA, OCT. 4.

An enormous meeting was held here to-day, for the purpose of formally protesting against the demands made by the Russian Government respecting the elections and the release of the plotters. General Kaulbars, who was present, harangued the meeting, but was shouted down and eventually withdrew amid much tumult. Before doing so, however, he warned the meeting against disregarding the advice of the Russian Government.

GENERAL KAULBARS ON TOUR.

General Kaulbars has now started on a tour through Bulgaria and Roumelia. Previous to his departure he notified to the Government that the elections to the Sobranje were illegal.

THE SPANISH REBELLION.

MADRID, OCT. 4.

The rebels, who took part in the late rising, have been sentenced to death. The Spanish Cabinet has advised the Queen to pardon them.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE IRISH.

LONDON, OCT. 5.

Mr. Gladstone, in receiving a deputation offering him the freedom of the city of Cork and other towns, said that he continued in public life in the hope of settling the Irish Question, and assured the deputation that the Irish cause will ultimately triumph, and he hoped the day was not distant.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, OCT. 4.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Graham left here for Bombay yesterday afternoon.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Monroe left here the day before yesterday afternoon.

PORT SAID, OCT. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Waroonga, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here yesterday afternoon.

SUEZ, OCT. 4.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Navarino, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this afternoon.

ADEN, OCT. 4.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Poseidon, which left Bombay for Trieste on the 28th instant, arrived this morning.

The Italian mail-steamer Archimede left Aden for Bombay to-day at noon.

COLOMBO, OCT. 5.

H. M.'s S. Alacrity, from Aden, arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, OCT. 4.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16
The Manchester market has been quiet, but steady.	
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69½
4½ " "	73½
3 per cent. Consols for Account	101
3½ " Sterling Loan	100½
4½ " French Rentes	110½
Bar Silver	44½
Chartered Bank shares	£23-10
Mercantile "	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai shares	£58

Arrivals—Reigate, Regal, Manilla and Sunbeam.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, OCT. 4.

10 p.m.	77·2

TUESDAY, OCT. 5.

6 a.m.	76·3
10 a.m.	81·4
2 p.m.	83·0
4 p.m.	81·5

MR. G. H. R. HART, after doing arduous service as Private Secretary to Sir James Fergusson and Lord Reay, is about to retire from that post, returning to his former Department, the Finance Department at Calcutta, where he will be Assistant Secretary. Mr. Monteath, who returns from furlough in a few weeks, will succeed him.

THE Legislative Council meets at Poona at 4 p.m. to-day, and not at 3-30 p.m., as previously notified.

THE Bombay Presidency Association are about to call a general meeting to consider the advisability of addressing the Finance Committee on the rumour of the proposed abolition of the Deccan College, the reduction of the status of the Guzerat College, and the enhancement of fees in Government educational institutions. The Committee also propose to put before the general body of members the question of the recording votes of thanks to Messrs. Samuel Smith and Cremer and their supporters, for their advocacy of Indian interests in the House of Commons.

IT has been determined to raise an additional battalion for the 5th Gurkhas at once. By the aid of the Nepalese authorities there will probably be no difficulty in obtaining the 900 recruits required, and of a reasonably good standard, during the ensuing cold season.

IT is reported from Cashmere, that Mr. Nilumber Mukerji, the late Finance Minister, has left Jummoo for India. Two other Bengali gentlemen, the Assistant Finance Minister, and a clerk of Mr. Mukerji's, have resigned. A general exodus of Bengalis from Cashmere promises to result from Mr. Mukerji's departure.

THE weather at Quetta, though charming, has been hotter again lately, and a corresponding increase has taken place in the sick list. Out of the nine companies of European infantry in Quetta, some two hundred are in hospital, mostly with fever; not of a serious character. The proportion of native soldiers sick is as high or nearly so; but the civil population have not suffered in the same degree.

RAHIM BAKSH, the murderer of Mr. Evans at Sibi, on the 25th August, was tried by Sir O. St. John on the 25th September, and sentenced to death. He pleaded not guilty, though he was seen by several witnesses to stab Mr. Evans, and was seized on the spot with the knife in his hand. The sentence has to be confirmed by the Viceroy.

MAJOR CONWAY GORDON, Manager of the North-Western Railway, while at Quetta lately, arranged to take over the line up to the west of the Bolan Pass, 25 miles from Quetta.

SIR O. ST. JOHN has left Quetta for the new cantonment of Bori, where the work of housing the troops is busily progressing.

THE suit in which George Simson Gardiner prayed for a divorce from his wife was concluded at the Bombay High Court yesterday before Mr. Justice Jardine. The co-respondent is Walter George Quanborough, an assistant in the Public Works Department, who married Mrs. Gardiner in the year 1880, five months after an advertisement notifying Mr. Gardiner's death had appeared in some of the newspapers. Mr. Macpherson, who appeared for Mr. Quanborough, submitted that his client had honestly believed in the advertisement, and had made inquiries to satisfy himself about Mr. Gardiner's death before he had thought of marrying Mrs. Gardiner. The petitioner was married in 1862, and lived with his wife till the year 1871, when he left his wife in search of employment. According to his wife's statement, she occasionally heard from her husband till 1876, but during the nine years of her separation from him, she had to be wholly dependent upon the support of her sister for maintenance. In her evidence, she said that she had no doubt of her husband's death when she married for the second time. All the parties concerned in this suit were desirous that the petition for a dissolution of the marriage between the respondent and Mr. Gardiner should be granted, and Mr. Macpherson argued that under the peculiar circumstances of the case, it would be for the benefit of all parties, if the Court, in the exercise of the power and discretion it had in the matter, were to grant a divorce. Judgment has been reserved.

MR. GOPAL VINAYAK JOSHEE, a Hindoo, has been giving his impression of America. "G. V. J.," remarks the *New York Tribune*, "doesn't think much of our country. He is reported as saying that all was chaos with us, and that in spite of our inventions and improvements we were 'rolling in ignorance.' He concluded his lecture by expressing the opinion that the 'wreck of America' was not far distant, and that the only way to save ourselves was to give over the Government to the women."

ACCORDING to information received in Berlin direct from the Corea, Russia is making continued and strenuous efforts to increase her influence in that country. She has just made a new demand of the Corean Government—namely, to let her have the harbour and district of Kankyek as a naval station. The Coreans fear that Russia, which now has a great fleet in Corean waters, may take that harbour by force if the proposal is not accepted.

HERE is an interesting item of English news from France about "Mr. and Mrs. Burdett Coots," to whom the *Evenement* devotes two columns. In the course of the article it informs us that "M. Coots, the father of the present Madame Coots, was from time immemorial the banker of Queen Victoria, and that his daughter married Mr. Burdett, her father's clerk, because she thought her business interests would be properly attended to by a man who had been employed in the paternal bank." The same authority on foreign affairs explains that the name of Burdett-Coots is a natural consequence of Mr. Burdett having married Miss Coots.

AN attempt to assassinate M. Bratiano, the Roumanian Premier, was perpetrated on the 17th ult. M. Bratiano had just come from a Cabinet Council and was going home, accompanied by a deputy, M Robesco, when, as he reached a street near the Premier's house, a man came forward and fired a revolver at the Minister. The shot missed M. Bratiano, but hit M. Robesco in the loin, fortunately inflicting only a slight wound, as M. Robesco was wearing a metallic bandage, which turned the bullet. The would-be assassin was about to fire again when the police seized him. It transpires that he is an innkeeper named Stoica Alexandresco, living in the Rimnic district. It is not known whether he has accomplices.

THE revenue returns of the Russian Empire for the five months between January 1 and June 1 of the present year give a total of 240,596,686 roubles, as compared with 263,219,616 roubles for the same period in 1885. The State expenditure for the same months in 1886 was 307,528,650 roubles, which exceeded that for 1885 by 19,673,461 roubles, so that the Government of Russia has to face a steadily falling revenue and an equally steadily rising expenditure.

THE *Political Correspondence* has received a letter from St. Petersburg descriptive of the actual state of the construction of the Transcaspian Railway, by which it appears that after the opening of the portion of the line from Merv and after the completion of the bridge over the Murghab, the laying of the line to Chardjui, 230 kilometres from Merv, will be energetically pushed forward. It is hoped that this section will be completed by October next. From Chardjui the Amoo Daria will be crossed by means of pontoons, the line being continued in the direction of Bokhara and Samareand.

A CRACOW despatch describes the Czar's last journey as having been undertaken with even more precautions for his safety than usual. The day before he arrived at Warsaw a Nihilist, who had been sentenced to death some days previously, was hanged in all haste. Soldiers stood along the entire line where the imperial trains were to pass. As the trains approached, the soldiers turned about, so as to be ready to fire upon any one who might try to get near the line. There were three trains—one for the imperial family, one for the baggage, and a third for railway workmen, who could repair any damage happening to the lines. On the journey the Emperor changed from one to the other train several times. At the stations the windows and blinds were closed.

PRISONERS who have escaped from Khartoum state that the city is not destroyed. All the good houses are left standing. The Catholic church and gardens and General Gordon's palace are strongly fortified. There is great distress at Berber, and much anxiety among the natives to reopen trade. The inhabitants from Merage to Halfa, Shagaahs and Berberine, are willing to place themselves under the Egyptian Government if they are guaranteed protection from the Bagara dervishes.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE Austrian War Office has decided to introduce the new Mannlicher repeating rifle into the army, and upwards of a million will be made as speedily as possible, at an estimated cost of 15 million florins. The new weapon has been submitted to very effective tests, and is declared by specialists to be the very best hitherto perfected, far surpassing the Kropacek repeating rifle in use in the French army. The Mannlicher can be fired at the rate of thirty-five or forty rounds a minute.

A DECREE of the German Emperor has been issued, fixing the conditions under which princes, native and foreign, may be mentioned in the Prussian Army List. "In the first place all non-Germen princes having any connection with the army are henceforth to be mentioned in the Army List without any reference to their military rank. They will, however, not be mentioned in the Seniority List. Secondly, it is to be understood that in the case of all non-German Sovereigns they may wear with their Prussian uniform, the badge of at least a major-general, it being left to their own discretion whether, with the Prussian uniform, they will also don the badge of an officer of higher rank in their own army. Thirdly, all the other members of foreign ruling families connected with the Prussian army will, as regards the Prussian badges, be considered as having the highest rank they hold in the army of their own country." This decree shows that it was an error to assert that Prince Alexander of Bulgaria was about to be struck off the Prussian Army List.

RAIN FALL IN BOMBAY.

	Hyculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.	In.	cts.
Previously registered	91	37	99	59	95	14	98	40
Oct. 4, Monday	0	00	0	09	0	10	0	10
" 5, Tuesday	0	03	0	00	0	5	0	3
Total	91	37	99	59	95	29	98	53
Corresponding date last year	72	10	70	02	68	63	66	54

MALABAR HILL.

	In.	cts.
Previously registered	99	50

THE ROYAL VISIT TO POONA.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, OCT. 4.

NOT as a voice crying in the wilderness, but as a preacher addressing a fashionable congregation, the Bishop of Bombay last evening felt constrained to denounce the evils of the Poona season in such terms as to have seriously disconcerted local society. His lordship's opportunity was afforded when the presence of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught at the evening service drew together within the walls of St. Mary's an unusually large congregation, and his discourse effectually banished from the dinner hour, which it immediately preceded, that interminable discussion of dresses and their wearers which has for so long monopolised the chief opportunity for social converse among the peripatetic population of the Deccan capital. Lord and Lady Reay drove in with their Royal Highnesses from Ganesh Khind, and the journey along the shady avenues in the cool of the evening must have been a delightful experience when compared with the deluge in which the same road has been travelled so frequently during the week, and the arid and dusty heat preceding the rain. No public announcement had been made of their Royal Highnesses' selection of a place of worship on the Sunday, and nothing but the presence of a line of sowars on the Saugam Bridge, and an occasional blue-coated police sepoy along the road, reminded the church-goers of their royal visitants. At St. Paul's the Rev. H. N. Midwinter assisted the Bishop of Bombay in the service. Dr. Mylne chose as the basis of his discourse the familiar text, "In whom we live and move and have our being." He dwelt upon the omnipresence of the Almighty, as it presented itself to the mind of the enquiring child, and as it was pondered in the feelings of manhood. Then he pointed out that the heritage which these words suggested was a world into which vicissitudes could not enter to deprive men of what they most treasured. What was this, he asked, but to have attained the El Dorado of which adventurers have dreamed in vain? Yet though we had not to stir from our own doors to obtain possession of this kingdom, one would sometimes think the object of our lives was to live as much as possible in public, and to allow the least quiet to the voice which spoke inwardly. Though the whole day might be one rush of occupations, part should be reserved for God exclusively. It was conceivable that now and again the claims of duty might interfere with these times, but this would depend almost entirely on the degree of determination that was brought to bear upon the matter. There have been men in high office in the presidency of Bombay, the Bishop reminded his hearers, who being the keenest and strictest of officers have been well-known to be up before dawn and before the marks which anticipated the dawn, while no calls could interrupt them in their hours of communion with God. Small wonder that such men as these carried the thought of Him with them throughout the day. In contrast to this picture, the Bishop asked, with much solemnity, as he concluded his impressive sermon, for how many prayerless mornings has this present Poona season been responsible: days begun with amusement so early that there had been a rush from sleep to play; days wound up with amusement so late that people have flung themselves prayerless upon their beds, finding the effort impossible from sheer fatigue.

OPENING OF THE SILK EXHIBITION.

The city of Poona, unchanging and unchanged, as Mr. Arnold declared it upon his recent visit, received an early morning visit from their Royal Highnesses to-day. At eight o'clock the Duke of Connaught inaugurated at one and the same time a very interesting exhibition, and, it is to be hoped, the revival, under modern conditions, of one of India's most celebrated industries. The exhibition is held on the premises of the Rao Saheb Balmukund Hindumal, the chief of the silk manufacturers. The buildings are situated almost in the very heart of the ancient capital. On their road from Government House, after passing the Sangam, their Royal Highnesses exchanged the leafy avenues of the Ganesh Khind Road for the narrow thoroughfares where thousands of natives carry on the avocations which their forefathers pursued under the Peshwas. The busy bees of the multitude of households congregated so thickly within the limits of the city were still at their customary morning work as the Government House carriages made their way through its tortuous thoroughfares. Along the river were the women beating the clothes, through the open doorways were to be discerned such operations as the sifting and the grinding of the grain upon the cowdung floors, the weavers sat at their antiquated looms, unheedful of the passing cavalcade, devotees at the vermilioned shrines turned lazily from their shapeless idols to whom they were paying their morning respects. As the exhibition was neared, girls and women crowded the narrow entries to their homes, or peered over the low carved balconies, but the great bulk of the people remained utterly undisturbed of the route which the *Rani ka Beta* traversed. In the Rawawar Peth a light and elegant shamiana, giving direct access to the exhibition halls, had been erected for the ceremony with which it was to be opened to the public. Its coloured walls scarcely secured much privacy for the inauguration, nor was it desired, and through the score or so of open windows at the sides, the residents of the houses, whose fronts it hid, had a view of the ceremony without moving from their own parlours. Although the exhibition is now brought prominently before the public for the first time, it is the second anniversary of Mr. Balmukund's notable project. The distinguished patronage, which the presence of their Royal Highnesses has this year secured, should do much to help forward that consummation most devoutly to be wished, the foundation of a school for silk weaving in the Presidency, which is the end and aim of the enterprising native promoter. This morning, when their Royal Highnesses arrived with Lord and Lady Reay, every available seat in the shamiana was already occupied, the guests unattached to the staffs of the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, being with one or two exceptions, wholly of the native community. The Duchess wore a plain morning dress and helmet, in which she looked no less charming than in the more elaborate productions of the milliner and dressmaker. Although the presence of the fairer sex would have been far more appropriate than at three-fourths of the public functions to which they are for courtesy's sake invited, Mrs. Lyttelton, the wife of the Military Secretary, and Mrs. Hannay, in attendance on the Duchess of Connaught, were the sole representatives of the wearers of silks and laces. Captain Hamilton accompanied the Governor as A. D. C., and Lieut. Preston arrived with the Commander-in-Chief, who, like the Duke of Connaught, appeared without his uniform. The Thakore Saheb of Limri, in a long embroidered tunic of pale primrose silk, with nether garments of pink satin, sat opposite the Pant Sachu of Bhore, the descendant of the Peishwas' minister, beside whom was the Chief of Jat. Their Royal Highnesses and their Excellences were escorted to their seats—thick inlaid with gold leaf—on the dais by a committee, headed by Sir William Wedderburn, and consisting of Messrs. Arthur Crawford, E. C. Ozanne, A. H. Plunkett, Hari Raoji Chiplunkar, Rao Cooperswami Moodelliar, Rao Bahadur Krishnaji Luxuman Moolkar, Rao Bahadur Dorabji Pudumji and Mr. M. B. Namjosi. Colonel the Hon. N. G. Lyttelton, and Major Hannay, Mr. Naoroji Dorabji Khandalawala (the acting Oriental Translator to Government) were also present. All having taken their seats, Sir William Wedderburn gave the following explanation of the origin and objects of the Exhibition :—

May it Please your Royal Highnesses, your Excellencies, Ladies and Gentlemen—This exhibition is a humble one, but it is not without importance as a local effort of independent enterprise in support of the Government policy for the promotion of technical education. The manufacture of silk and gold brocade is an ancient Indian industry. And the object of Mr. Balmukund, who is the leading silk manufacturer in this city, and whom I beg leave to introduce to their Royal Highnesses, is to improve this industry, both by improved machinery and by developing the indigenous fast dyes which are unfortunately being superseded by the cheap aniline dyes from Europe. Before taking these steps it has been thought necessary to make this collection from different parts of India in order to ascertain the present position of the industry, and the various requirements of the public. It is hoped that this commencement may lead to the establishment of an industrial school of silk weaving. The Indian Government is always the most important customer, and Mr. Balmukund is anxious to obtain a share of their patronage, especially in the Military Department. With a view to this he has obtained and imitated samples of the braid and lace used in uniforms, and he hopes to be able to produce the same quality at a cheaper rate than it is now provided. With their Royal Highnesses' permission, I will ask the secretary to read the address on behalf of the Poona mercantile community.

Mr. Namjosi, the honorary secretary, read the following address, which was afterwards presented to his Royal Highness in a rich kinkob *thaile* by the Rao Saheb Balmukund Hindumal :—

To His Royal Highness the DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AND STRATHEARN, K.G., K.T., K.P., C.B., G.C.M.G., G.C.S.I.

May it Please Your Royal Highness,—On behalf of the mercantile community of Poona, we beg to welcome your Royal Highnesses to this ancient historic city. During the last few years this city has made considerable progress in the development of its trade, and the weaving industry of this city has grown to such an extent that Poona hopes to become, within the next few years, the Lyons of the Deccan. We venture to avail ourselves of this opportunity of expressing our dutiful and loyal acknowledgment of the interest which His Excellency the Right Hon'ble Lord Reay, our popular Governor, has been pleased to take in our labours, proved as it is by His Excellency's presence here to-day, nor can we omit a reference here to the many occasions on which the members of your Royal family have graciously taken opportunities of encouraging and developing the manufacturing and commercial resources of the British Empire by inaugurating and fostering International Exhibitions and similar institutions. We humbly trust that your Royal Highness's august Mother, our beloved and revered Empress, will receive with pleasure the news that during your short sojourn in the capital of the Deccan, your Royal Highness performed the ceremony of opening an Industrial Exhibition which we venture to hope will give a new and an agreeable turn to the commercial enterprise of the Deccan, if not of that of the whole of the Western Presidency. In conclusion, it is our heartfelt prayer that your Royal Highness and her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught may live long to see that this undertaking intended to illustrate and record the present condition of the industrial activity of this city and its neighbourhood, may give a stimulus to the development of native arts and manufactures in these parts of her Majesty's dominions; that it may be the means of augmenting that warm affection and sympathy which is reciprocated by her Most Gracious Majesty's representatives in the Government of this Empire; and that it may still further deepen that steadfast loyalty, which we who dwell in this country, share with our fellow-subjects who have elsewhere, with their commercial activity and enterprise, done honour to the revered name of our Gracious Empress.—We beg to subscribe ourselves your Royal Highness's humble servants.

Signed by Balmukund Hindumal and 200 Merchants

The Duke of Connaught, in replying to the address, said :—

I thank you sir, and Sir William Wedderburn, for the very interesting remarks which we have heard with reference to the technical institution which I am now asked to open. I rejoice with you to think that you have so far advanced in trying to re-introduce the silk and lace manufacture in India for which it was formerly so famous. I hope that the efforts which are now being made will meet with that success which it deserves, and I congratulate you (Mr. Balmukund Hindumal) on the energy in which you have started this work. I am much gratified with the very loyal expressions conveyed in your address, and I am sure that it will gratify the Queen-Empress, my mother, to hear how loyally and how respectfully you have referred to her and to the other members of my family. (Cheers.)

His Excellency the Governor next, on behalf of the assembly, thanked their Royal Highnesses for their presence, speaking as follows :—

I beg in the name of this firm and in the name of my industrial friends in the Presidency to thank your Royal Highnesses for your presence at the opening of this Industrial Exhibition. We are aware, and I may say that the people of this Presidency have been deeply touched, to know, that her Majesty the Queen-Empress took at the exhibition now being held in London, a direct and personal interest in the display of native skill which was organised there. We know that the representatives of various native crafts were invited to Windsor, and we recollect that it is not the first time in her Majesty's reign that through the Throne was given a direct impulse and incentive to the increase of the productive powers of the Empire. No greater service was conferred on the English nation than that which your Royal father did when seeing the need there was in England to increase the skill of our artizans, his Royal Highness gave that impulse to the South Kensington movement which has always been growing and making English prosperity greater. Now, sir, I stand here before you as a petitioner—as a petitioner for India, and I ask that the same thing that was done by your Royal father for England, may during your presence in India be done by your Royal Highness to give that impulse to the improvement of male and female skill in India which is so much wanted. I know that you will reap the thanks of a population always grateful for anything that may be done for it. We know also that the Government will thank your Royal Highness, for there is no subject in which the Secretary of State and his predecessors have taken greater interest than in the development of the productive powers of India. I know of the present Viceroy that his heart is in the work, and as for myself I can say there are few things in which I take greater interest than in the industrial skill of this Presidency. Now, India is very much in the same position in which Germany was some time ago. Germany we know used to send emissaries to England to find out the secrets of English skill, and Germany did it with such success that at this moment it is on the cards that we shall have to send emissaries to the country of her Royal Highness to find what they have done with the basis that they have already there in their technical education. I hope that the day may come when after India has sent her emissaries to England, English emissaries may have to come to India to see what has been done in the manufactures and trade of India. I do not despair of it if we have many Balmukund Hindumals who start such industrial centres as this. It has been well-said lately, that the days do not grow longer and the intellects do not grow stronger, but what grows fiercer is the competition in the industrial world. To meet that competition India and England must join hands in this great matter of technical education, and then I think that great prosperity is in store for them. I again thank your Royal Highnesses in the name of this community and in the name of the enterprising gentleman who started this school for your presence this morning. (Cheers.)

The prizes, consisting of *dhoturs* and other presents of a similar character, were distributed by His Royal Highness, and Mr. Namjosi was presented to the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Passing from the shamiana the Duke of Connaught proceeded by a curtained pathway into the halls where the exhibits were displayed. Having declared the Exhibition open, the Ganesh Khind party, accompanied by the Committee and the Chiefs already mentioned, made the tour of the halls. There was a gorgeous display of work on the upper and the lower floods, the fabrics of no fewer than 107 manufacturing centres having been brought under the one roof. Ranging from golden kinkob of Benares, one mass of bullion thread and delicate figuring, to the filmy muslins from Dacca, almost as intangible as the silver moonbeams, from the richly bordered shawls and rugs of northern India to the finest work of the spinning mills of Bombay, the alpha and the omega of the silk industry in its present state was to be viewed within the building. Costliest stuffs, dainty enough for Queen Mab's own toilette, and of a glorious wealth of colouring and broidery that would have made an empress's eyes to glisten with admiration, loaded the tables, and covered the walls. Nearly one thousand exhibits—the exact total is 967—had been collected from the famous centres of Indian industry, Benares, Delhi, Amritsar, Morshedabad, Madras, Salem, Surat and Kashmir. The majority of these were *saris* or articles of wearing apparel, of silk and lace, cotton and lace, cotton and the like. A number of the articles illustrated a very successful experiment, the imitation specially for the Exhibition of noted designs in varied materials. There was a beautiful *dupati* or lace *sari*, for instance, shown at the further end of the upper hall, which was the first sample wholly of lace made in Poona. The weaver was Mohiddin Saheb Imam, and a prize was awarded him. One of a few silver medals given at the Exhibition was to Bhikraj Moorlidhar for an elaborately designed piece of Benares kinkob, the intricate pattern of which was worked out with wonderful nicety. Another fine specimen of Benares work was a *dupati* for which Hasan Saheb gained a prize. Around the centre filled in with gold brocade was a splendid border of flowers worked in brilliant colours with a red and gold outer margin. The other prize winners included Mohammed Saheb Kalwar for lace pieces for bodices; Mahommed Kasan for a lace *sari* with cotton and a second with silver lace spots; Malonna Dossapa for a silk *sari*; Ajam Saheb *sari* in imitation of Benares patterns; Nabi Saheb for a fast color red pitamber; the Sassoon Alliance Silk Mills, Limited, for silk pieces of various colors; and Daoodbhai a silver medal for embroidered goods. Seven of the prize winners are *Momins* (Mahomedans of the Weaver caste) and one is a Mahratta. Madras and Salem *dhotars* were of beautiful texture; some fine rugs were sent from Morshedabad and Hyderabad (Sind), and there were several pieces of Lyons silk shown in the hall given up to the cotton piece goods, of beautiful gloss and colouring. After the Royal party had spent some time in the Exhibition, and had glanced at the manufactory in its rear, where the filaments of gold were being prepared by the workers, they were garlanded and took their departure.

MATHERAN AFTER THE RAINS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MATHERAN, OCT. 3.

THERE are already some visitors on the hill, and though the weather for the last three days has been anything but pleasant, more are expected in the course of next week. The season promises to be a very good one, as most of the rooms in all the hotels have already been secured. The Superintendent, Dr. Barry, came up last night, and both the Telegraph and Post offices have been in working order from the 1st inst. The main road from Narel station is in good repair. Portion of roads leading to the various Points have been washed away by the rains, which in one instance gauged 3 inches and 80 cents. in 15 minutes. There is no talk at present either of panthers or tigers, and the station in this respect appears to enjoy unwonted quiet. Matheran, however, is full of talk of a new hotel. The present proprietors of the Chowk Hotel have leased from Government ground in close proximity to the Gymkhana, where the hotel is being built. The site is well chosen, as it commands an unparalleled view, is close to the various places of public resort, and is nearer to Narel station than the existing hotels. The hotel is expected to be opened on the 1st of January next. The hill arrangements are as perfect as usual, excepting as regards the Police Department. The present head constable of the Police Force, though an excellent officer, does not unfortunately know English. Government passed a resolution in 1868 to the effect that the head constable of Matheran should have a knowledge of English, but it has been disregarded by the Police Department. The present incumbent of the office met with an accident in May last, and as he is unable to attend to his duties he has applied for leave. It is to be hoped that his successor will have a knowledge of English, as he will frequently have to deal with Europeans.

FANCY BAZAAR AT MAZAGON.

A FANCY BAZAAR was held yesterday afternoon at Mazagon, in the home for destitute and infirm European and Eurasian women. The grounds and upper floors of the building were tastefully decorated for the occasion. The object of the bazaar was to raise a fund for the building of a suitable home. There were a number of fancy articles, consisting of chair backs, brackets, table-covers, tea-cosies, caps, slippers, and various other things, with the prices marked so low, that one could not leave the room without purchasing something. Miss Pridgeon, the lady superintendent, was assisted by several ladies at the different stalls. Tea, coffee, cakes and refreshments were provided at a moderate price. In the early part of the evening the Bazaar was crowded, and a brisk business done in aid of the institution. The Bazaar will be opened to the public to-day as well as to-morrow, from 3 to 7 p.m.

THE POONA WHIPPING CASE.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL REPORTER.)

POONA, OCT. 4.

AT the Cantonment Magistrate's Court to-day, before Colonel LaTouche, Captain Frank Hughes, of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers, at present stationed at Wanowrie, appeared in answer to summonses charging him with assaulting Mr. Rustomji Dhunjibhai Settna, Barrister-at-Law, Bombay, and Mr. Jehangier Dosabhoy Framji, Assistant Collector of Customsand Opium, Bombay. Mr. Pherozeshah M. Mehta appeared for the complainants, and Mr. Merwanji Framji represented the defendant. Many members of the Parsee community attended the Court.

Mr. Merwanji before the case was proceeded with said he had to make a proposition on behalf of Captain Hughes. The defendant said that the occurrence was purely owing to an accident which was unknown to him at the time it occurred. Immediately he learned of it he tried to make all the amends in his power, and he tendered an apology to these respectable gentlemen. He had no intention to assault them, and he was now ready publicly to express his regret at the occurrence. Of course it was very sad that such a thing had occurred, but Mr. Merwanji thought the complainants would think better of the thing and accept this public apology tendered in Court.

Mr. Mehta: I have a very short answer to this. The proposal seems to be adding insult to injury.

Colonel LaTouche: Seems to do what?

there, and the whip passed Mr. Framji's breast. The second also struck us both. I have not the slightest doubt that the blows were given deliberately and were directed towards both of us. The defendant drove away, and we immediately jumped out of the victoria, shouting "Stop, stop." We had not gone more than fifteen or twenty yards when we saw Inspector Collett running after the same vehicle. He was also calling "stop, stop." The defendant did not halt, and the inspector ran up eventually and pulled it up by the reins. I heard the inspector say, when Captain Hughes told him "let go the reins," that he would not relinquish his hold until the accused had given his name. Then the defendant gave his name as Captain Hughes of the Dublin Fusiliers. Before he drove away finally the defendant uttered no expression of regret at what had occurred.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merwanji: I do not know where Inspector Collett was before the occurrence complained of; I first saw him running after the cart. The cart was not standing at the spot when our carriage approached; it came up afterwards at right angles, not driven fast, but at a gentle trot.

Mr. Merwanji was proceeding to question the complainant as to the relative positions of the carriages and the Grand Stand, when Colonel La Touche stated he intended to view the spot, remarking that he would meet the gentlemen engaged in the case at 4 o'clock. The complainants, he observed, would then be able to see the races, which they did not see the other day. (Laughter.)

Mr. Settna (continuing): I noticed the horses being lashed, and they became a little frightened. The defendant then gave three or four cracks to the servants, who were seated about five feet in front of us. We asked defendant not to use his whip, after he had turned round and passed the front of our carriage. He was approaching us and we were face to face. Captain Hughes said not a word but passed on, striking us as he did so. I heard Inspector Collett demand the name of the defendant. He had first said, "Let go the reins" but made no hesitation in giving his name. I cannot say if there were any carriages behind Captain Hughes' dog-cart; I did not notice any, and no carriage immediately followed it.

By Colonel LaTouche: Captain Hughes came up after our gharry had pulled up. There were a number of carriages being harnessed just in front on the road, and the road was not broad enough for us to pass.

The Magistrate: Then Captain Hughes, when he managed to find his way past, must have been in front of your carriage, and behind the carriage in front of you?

Mr. Settna: Yes, he passed into the space between.

Inspector G. W. Collett, of the Cantonment Police, who was next called, deposed: On Saturday, the 25th, the day of the races, I was on duty there. I remember seeing the complainant and his companion. They were driving in a victoria and pair. I noticed a crowd of carriages down the road, and thinking we should be wanted left the Grand Stand to go there with my brother. Their carriage was to my right front, about twenty yards away. I noticed the defendant and another gentleman driving in a dog-cart. When he came to the victoria he used his whip on the horses' heads. Both the carriages were moving, the horses of the victoria were going away to the left, as their heads were being whipped. I imagine he was trying to make a road for himself, and he was flicking his whip against their heads. The horses of the complainant began to get restive, and being afraid of an accident, I was about to walk up when I heard one of the Parsee gentlemen in the gharry ask the defendant not to use his whip. The defendant drove up to the back part of the carriage, and made a backhanded slash at the heads of the Parsee gentlemen. The whip seemed to strike their heads on the back, and wind round their necks. Thinking it time to interfere, I ran over, but there being a clear road by this time the defendant touched his horse with the whip and went on faster. I ran to the cart, and asked him to stop, but he did not do so. I increased my speed, and catching hold of the rein stopped the horse by force. He ordered me to leave go the reins, and I said "I want your name first." He gave me his name without hesitation and I let go. As soon as the defendant used his whip the Parsee gentlemen jumped from their gharry and followed him. They came up as I stopped the dog-cart. I wrote the defendant's name on a card and gave it to them.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merwanji: The dogcart when I first saw him was going nearly at a walking pace, there being a crush of gharries in front. The dogcart may have been previously behind the tent. I cannot say. On previous days I had seen it standing near the tent, but on Saturday I did not observe it. I saw Captain Hughes use his whip five times, three to the horses' heads, and two towards the occupants of the carriage.

Mr. Merwanji: Do you swear that the two lashes were directed to the gentlemen and not to the coachmen.

Inspector Collett: I cannot say, but I know that it touched the two gentlemen sitting in the victoria.

Q.—Could you see properly?

A.—I made it my business to watch the whole of the case.

Q.—In what manner was the beating administered, was it as if it were intentional, or was the defendant waving the whip as if he had touched the horses with it?

A.—I know that the whip was used in a backward direction. You could hear the slash of the whip even where I was standing. Whether it was hard or not, I cannot say.

Q.—Did you hear the crack of the whip?

A.—I heard no crack. Any whip will make the same row when swung through the air. When the complainants were struck, the wheels of the dogcart were almost about in a line with the back wheels of the victoria, and by the way in which the whips were given to the complainants, they could strike them alone, and could not have struck the driver of the victoria.

Re-examined by Mr. Mehta: How far were you when you saw this last whipping?

A.—About ten paces as nearly as possible.

Mr. Jehangier Dosabhoy Framji stated: I am a justice of the peace and assistant collector of customs and opium, Bombay. On Saturday, the 25th ult., I was returning from Ganesh Khind, and was going to the races in a victoria and pair. Mr. Settna was with me. As we approached the Grand Stand we saw carriages coming away, and concluded the races were over. We told our coachman to stop as a number of carriages were being harnessed in front. My attention was first drawn to the defendant lashing our horses, calling to our coachman, "*Soor, banchode, pitche hatav.*" Defendant was in a dogcart with another gentleman, and as he came alongside I saw him strike our coachman and ghorawalla. I called out to him "I must ask you not to use your whip." Mr. Settna reiterated my remonstrance, upon which Captain Hughes raised his whip and struck us twice. The second time the whip struck me full across the chest, the first only just touched me. Mr. Settna was struck on the right side of the neck. There was a mark on Mr. Settna's neck afterwards, which remained till late that evening.

Mr. Mehta: Were the whips given deliberately?

Witness: They were given most deliberately.

Q.—Have you any doubt on that subject?

A.—Not in the least. Immediately we were struck the defendant drove away. I jumped on the left side and my friend jumped from the right, and we ran after the cart. A policeman in uniform was running after the cart at the same time. Inspector Collett, who called out several times for the defendant to stop, at last put on more speed, overtook the carriage, and took hold of the reins. We got up by that time and heard Captain Hughes say, "let go the reins." The Inspector replied that he first wanted the name, and defendant said Captain Hughes, Dublin Fusiliers.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merwanji: Captain Hughes was originally going at a slow trot, but afterwards went on more rapidly. He gave several slashes at our horses, and struck our coachman two or three times. He struck me and my friend twice when we were almost in a line, and had turned our faces towards each other. Captain Hughes was seated higher than we were, and struck downwards. He was sitting in the carriage, and was as cool and collected as possible.

Q.—Were the whips given in the manner that one man intentionally horsewhips another?

A.—He struck us just as he passed us, as though he thought our remonstrance ought not to have been made.

Q.—Just as a man horsewhips another?

A.—No. Perhaps if I had not spoken the words "I must ask you not to use the whip," he might not have struck me. He might or he might not.

Q.—Just as a man horsewhips another?

A.—No. There was some slight hesitation on the part of Captain Hughes when his name was demanded, and if I recollect rightly, he raised his whip to the Inspector.

Q.—What makes you to say he intentionally struck you?

A.—I must go into some explanation.

Q.—Not at all; how do you gather his intention: you had no animosity between you?

A.—No; he deliberately used his whip.

Q.—Intentionally? How do you gather that?

A.—He had done striking the coachman, and the whip could not have been intended for any one but the occupants of the carriage.

Q.—Because you were struck with the whip you think the blow intentional?

A.—From all that happened before I say it was intentional, as well as from the manner in which he armed and raised the whip. I was led to the conclusion that the blow was given because Captain Hughes could not brook our remonstrating with him. At the time he used his whip, he could not have intended striking any one else.

Q.—You cannot say that.

A.—But he had passed our coachman.

Q.—Are you sure the first whip he gave you went over your shoulder?

A.—The second whip struck me more than the first, and fell across my body.

Re-examined by Mr. Mehta: You say it was directly after you remonstrated with Captain Hughe that he struck you?

A.—Yes, directly after that.

Q.—Are you certain Captain Hughes heard the remarks which you and Mr. Settna made to him?

A.—Mr. Settna and myself spoke quite loudly enough for him to hear; he did hear these remarks.

Q.—Were your looking at each other when the whips were used by Captain Hughes against you?

A.—Yes.

Q.—From the circumstances you have mentioned, do you feel sure the blows were aimed at you?

A.—From all those circumstances there was not the least doubt they were aimed at us.

Mr. Mehta was proceeding to call Mr. Tata to speak to the mark left on Mr. Settna by the defendant's whip, when Colonel LaTouche asked whether this was necessary. (To Mr. Merwanjee): You do not dispute that Mr. Settna's neck was touched with the whip?

Mr. Mehta: It left a mark.

Mr. Merwanji: I do not say it did not, but I cannot do that.

Mr. Jamsetji Nusserwanji Tata, J.P., of Bombay, who was thereupon called, deposed: I know the complainants. They were staying with me at the end of September in Poona. I went to the races on the 25th, and in the evening saw Mr. Settna. I first saw him on my returning from the races on the road, and after reaching home we were talking of the occurrence, when I noticed a distinct mark on his neck, where he said he had been struck.

Cross-examined by Mr. Merwanji: Mr. Settna told me he had a cut, and we looked for it. When I saw the cut two hours afterwards it was a red cut.

Q.—Was it deep?

A.—No, it was rather the other way—a swelling. (Laughter.)

Q.—Was it a slight mark?

Colonel LaTouche: Why don't you ask if Mr. Tata took a magnifying glass to look at it? (Renewed laughter.)

Ganesh Shivlal, a driver in the employ of Mr. Ardeseer Framji, the mail contractor, said: On the day of the races I drove the two complainants to Ganesh Khind, and from there to the races. As we reached the Grand Stand I pulled up my carriage on my proper side, about ten paces from the ropes round the tent. I noticed a saheb in a dogcart come up from my left, and he began to strike my horses on the stomach. I cannot identify the sahebs, as I was taken up with my horses. He struck me two blows with his whip as he came beside us. As he passed the saheb struck two blows at the occupants of the gharry. The latter got down and followed the carriage and it was caught twenty-five paces away by the police inspector.

In cross-examination witness said when the victoria came up the saheb's ghora was standing ten paces off. As it came up, the horse in the dogcart struck the carriage horses. When the carriage horses were struck they got frightened, and the syce got down and held them. Witness was whippped by the left.

This concluded the case for the complainants' and Mr. Merwanji, before proceeding with his defence, said he had some witnesses to call, but one of them, Captain Pentland, had left Poona on the day the subpœna was issued, and would therefore have to be examined on commission.

Mr. Mehta: What is the use of Mr. Merwanji taking out a subpœna the next day? Captain Pentland was a friend of the defendant, and he knew perfectly well complainants had taken out summons.

Mr. Merwanji: Does Mr. Mehta mean to say Captain Hughes has made him run away?

Mr. Mehta: No, but he is gone after knowing he would be required.

Captain Hughes: He left about twelve o'clock on Wednesday. He had to go away, and I could do nothing to keep him.

Colonel LaTouche read a note from the Colonel Commanding the Dublin Fusiliers, who had been informed that Captain Pentland's presence was required, stating that the captain had left Poona and was not now under his command, having been appointed to the command of the Sanitarium at Mount Abu. Having decided to proceed with the other witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Merwanji addressed the Court, urging that it was a case of pure accident, and that there had been no intentional assault committed by Captain Hughes. The action he thought was brought under some misapprehension of the facts. Of course, the gentlemen might be right in imagining they were struck, but it was quite possible they were not intentionally struck. Mr. Merwanji dwelt upon what he considered to be the variance in the testimony of the witnesses, and laying stress upon that of Inspector Collett, asked the magistrate whether he was satisfied from the evidence that Captain Hughes struck the complainants with the knowledge that it was likely to cause hurt. He submitted that the intention was not proved. Captain Hughes was simply waving his whip behind towards the ghorawalla because he did not move, and it might have come in contact with the bodies of the complainants. As to their being two cuts with the whip, when the whip went round anything twice, it of course made two cuts. (Laughter.)

Colonel LaTouche: By that two whips would make four cuts? (More laughter.)

Mr. Merwanji: Not four cuts, your Honour.

Mr. Mehta: I am afraid Mr. Merwanji does not see the point of that remark yet. (Laughter.)

Mr. Merwanji, resuming his argument, said Inspector Collett had given evidence as to two very important facts, the way in which the whips were given and the number of cuts. The defendant drove away unaware of the occurrence, and afterwards made what amends he had in his power. First he went to his Colonel—

Mr. Mehta said he had kept clear of that part of the case.

Mr. Merwanji: I am simply mentioning these matters to show that he was actuated by no malicious motive.

Mr. Mehta: But you will have to give evidence about that.

Mr. Merwanji: If it is necessary, of course.

Colonel LaTouche: You were mentioning the name of Colonel Corballis as having gone with Captain Hughes.

Captain Hughes: He did not go with me. He went by himself.

Mr. Mehta explained his objection to be that all this was perfectly useless, as Captain Hughes had repeated his proffered amends in Court, and they had been refused, for unless he admitted the facts, the apology was useless. If the apology was offered, it ought to be on the facts as the complainants presented them.

Mr. Merwanji, concluding his address, repeated Captain Hughes' declaration that the affair was an accident. He now came into Court, took off his hat, saying, "Will you excuse me that this thing has occurred?" What more could he have done?

Captain Frank Hughes, the defendant, then made the following statement: Every day of the race meeting I was there, and my gharry was drawn up in the same place. On the Saturday it was behind the tent, and Captain Pentland and myself got into it where it was standing. I noticed as I got up a tent peg was in my road, and the only way to get out was by the four wheel carriage of the complainants' retiring. I was unable to turn round, as another trap was behind us. I called out to the driver to get out of my way, waving my whip at him in explanation, as I am unable to speak a word of the language. The driver did not rein back, and after some time I drove the whip across the horses' noses. The carriage immediately went back, giving me room to get out. As I passed the carriage on my right my pony was trotting. I struck at the driver a backhanded cut as I passed, and recovered my whip and laid it on to my pony. I absolutely deny having made use of bad language to the coachman, or of any language at all, Hindustani or English. I told him "Rein back" in English. I never speak Hindustani. After passing the carriage I heard the cry "stop," and saw Inspector Collett on my left hand side. I was reining up when he took hold of my bridle, and helped me to stop the pony. My pony is a young one, and hardly broken, so I called out to him to let the horse's head go. He came up to the splashboard of the trap, and asked my name, which I at once gave him. Having received intimation of the summons being taken out from a brother officer, I came to your house for the address of the complainants', which you kindly gave me. I drove to the complainants' house, accompanied by a friend. They were not at home, so I left my card. I called again at eight o'clock, expressed my regret at what had occurred, stating that it was unintentional, and that I had no intention of insulting or assaulting them, and that as soon as I heard of it I came to make ample apology. I did not know the carriage was occupied when I stopped it in the first instance. That is all I wish to say.

Sirpatti Kasinath, the defendant's syce, who was next called, said he was standing with the dogcart behind the tent near the Grand Stand when the complainants' carriage drove up. Captain Hughes got in and called out to the other driver to go to one side. He then struck the complainants' horses with the whip. The ghorawalla told Captain Hughes not to hit the horses, and the defendant on that struck the coachman. Witness got down and went into the crowd, and did not know whether the Shetts were struck or not afterwards.

Cross-examined: The sahib wanted to get out between the tent and the carriage, where the road was three or four paces broad. He called out "go on" in English, which witness understood to signify "*pitchi hatav.*" Captain Hughes whipped complainants' horses three times, when the coachman said "don't whip the horses." Captain Hughes then struck the coachman; witness was confused, and did not know that the defendant used any abuse. There was an immense crowd, and witness got down to clear the way. Captain Hughes knew very little Hindustani; witness at first said he had heard Captain Hughes use the word "soor," but afterwards explained that he meant other people used the expression. When his master sometimes abused his servants, he called them "fool" or dowana. My master always gives me his orders in English. When he wants me to bring the carriage, he says, "bring trap." He never gives his orders in Mussulmani. He has never called out to me, "*idar av.*" (come here). It is true my master just now when he wanted me to come up to give evidence, called out to me in Mussulmani, "*idar av.*"

Re-examined: There was room to pass between the tent and the carriage, but if the complainants' horses had not been moved, their faces would have touched the wheel of the cart.

Mr. Merwanji applied for a commission to issue to examine Captain Pentland at Mount Aboo, for which place he had left on the previous Wednesday afternoon.

The Magistrate said that Mr. Merwanji should file a written application, when he would dispose of it on Wednesday.

Mr. Mehta said that as he would probably not be present on Wednesday, he would briefly mention the reasons why he opposed the application. It seemed to him that this was an attempt simply to trifle with the Court The complaint had been laid on Monday, and the hearing was fixed for Wednesday. If it was intended to call Capt. Pentland as a witness, the defendant would have obtained a summons before Wednesday to secure his attendance on that day. It might be said that as a friend of Captain Hughes, Captain Pentland would have attended without a summons. In that case, where was the necessity for applying for a subpœna for him on Thursday, a day after he had left? Mr. Mehta said he would leave his Worship to determine if an application made under such circumstances should be granted.

The Magistrate said that he would give his decision as to the issue of a commission on Wednesday.

INDIAN UNCOVENANTED APPOINTMENTS AND THE EXCHANGE QUESTION.

A CORRESPONDENT who subscribes himself "Coopers' Hill" writes to the *Times*:—The present position and ultimate prospects of English officials in the uncovenanted Civil Service of India have become so alarmingly bad that it would be a kindness to warn those who are thinking of a career in this branch of the public service of the probable fate that awaits them, so that they may not be deceived by the misleading statements to be met with in the official prospectuses issued by Government. The circumstance which has contributed more than any other to make the position of an uncovenanted civilian a most unenviable one is to be found in the low rate of exchange which now prevails. This depreciation in the rupee's value of course affects all official classes in India, but in a very unequal degree. For while military men and covenanted civilians draw their pensions in pounds sterling the pension of an uncovenanted civilian is paid in rupees.

It need hardly be insisted on that the chief attraction of Government employment is the pension allowed after a certain number of years of approved service.

Men are willing to accept comparatively small salaries in view of the certainty of having a fixed annuity to fall back upon in their old age. When, however, a pension is made to depend on the rate of exchange it becomes an unknown quantity, and it is impossible to calculate what one's means of living will be when the time for retirement arrives.

Candidates for uncovenanted appointments will, therefore, do well not to attach too much importance to the pension payable in rupees which is promised them after a life of exile and hardship in a tropical climate.

I have applied the term "misleading" to the statements found in some official prospectuses, and I think the use of the word justified.

According to the prospectus by which I was induced to enter the Indian service I ought at the present moment, at the lowest computation, to be in receipt of a salary of £960 a year, instead of which I only receive a little more than £560 a year. The great difference between my present pay and what I might reasonably expect to be drawing is due principally to loss by exchange, but it is partly accounted for by promotion not having been so rapid as represented in the prospectus.

I was also told in the prospectus that my pay would commence at Rs.4,200 a year, or "abot £420." In gauging the value of this appoinment I naturally only concerned myself with the amount of the salary expressed in pounds sterling.

I certainly had no idea I was entering a services in which my pay and pension would depend entirely upon the price of silver. Candidates should be made to understand clearly that this is the case, and it will then be their own look out if they are reckless enough to take up appointments which have no fixed pay attached to them. In the present state of affairs it is impossible for any one to say what the value of his salary will be in another six months time, and when one's pension is on the same indefinite footing it must be admitted that matters have reached a very alarming crisis.

When I entered the service I need hardly say that the possibility of what has now come to pass never suggested itself to any one. I certainly should not have been tempted to expatriate myself for a very moderate salary to commence with, and the prospect of an increase of £150 a year after 12 years' service.

In the prospectus to which I have above referred we were told that "Rs. 10 are nearly equivalent in value to £1 sterling," and it was natural to suppose that we should continue to be paid on that understanding. What was the object of informing us that ten rupees were nearly equal to £1 in connexion with a statement showing the pay of different grades in the service if we were not to assume that ten rupees would always possess that value? It could afford us no information regarding our prospects to be told that ten rupees had a certain value one year if the value was to be quite different in other years, as it then became impossible to calculate what our pay would be when we reached the higher grades in the service, the pay of which was stated in rupees.

It is quite beside the mark to say that Government fulfil all their obligations by paying us the stipulated number of rupees. It may I think, be safely asserted that Europeans in India do not spend more than one-third of their incomes in such a manner that the outlay is unaffected by the rate of exchange. The principal items which make up this outlay are servants' wages, house-rent and bazaar supplies.

Wine, beer, spirits, tinned provisions, books, clothes, are all affected in price by the rate of exchange, but the heaviest loss is on remittances for the support of one's family in England.

The value of the rupee, therefore, to an Indian official depends principally on its power of purchasing sovereings, and every fall in exchange means a reduction of income.

Service under Goverment owes its popularity to the fact that salaries and pensions are fixed so that officials are or ought to be, free from the anxieties consequent on a fluctuating income.

But in the case of an uncovenanted civilian both pay and pension are involved in such uncertainty that they have become purely matters of speculation, and intending candidates for the uncovenanted service are strongly advised to look elsewhere for employment unless they are able to obtain some guarantee that their pensions at least shall be paid in pounds sterling.

THE BURSTING OF THE "COLLINGWOOD" GUN.

ON the 4th of May last one of the guns on board her Majesty's ship Collingwood burst during practice, and an Ordnance Committee, with Lieutenant-General Sir M. A. S Biddulph at its head, was ordered to report fully upon the circumstances. The Report of the Committee has now been issued. The Committee were ordered to enquire into—

(*a.*) The cause of the accident. (*b.*) The steps to be taken to prevent such an occurrence with the remaining guns of similar pattern. (*c*) Whether, looking to the discussions and correspondence which took place with regard to the designs of Marks I. and II guns, before they were finally approved, and to subsequent experience, there is any reason to doubt their being of sufficient strength, especially at the breech, to stand the charge which has been approved

The Committee are of opinion (*a*) that the fracture of the chase of No. 16 gun, when fired with three-quarters of the service full charge of powder, was due to a combination of the following causes:—

To a want of uniformity in the metal of which the chase was composed. To the absence of annealing after forging and oil hardening, which treatment would have mitigated any internal strains set up by these processes. That such strains were probably intensified by the preliminary and proof rounds, and their effect was developed during the interval of time between proof and the accident. To the foregoing unfavourable conditions not having been counteracted by the hooping of the chase.

With reference to point (*b*) the Committee recommend that the chase of these guns should be strengthened by hooping them to the muzzle after removing the front coil 3 B. With reference to point (*c*), they recommend that these guns be lined in the chamber to a diameter of 14½ inches, and that after this operation the guns be proved with two charges, each of Prism, brown powder, to give not less than 17 tons pressure per square inch in the chamber with a 714 lb projectile; these two rounds to be followed by five rounds of such a charge as may be determined on for service; the pressure to be given by this charge not to exceed 15 tons per square inch in the chamber. Further, in reference to the point (*c*), the Committee give a list of certain guns in which no alterations need be made, in their opinion; and as regards others they make recommendations of a technical character.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. County of Salop, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, firemen, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

MILLER'S MUSQUITO BITE LOTION relieves at once and prevents inflammation. Per Bottle, Re. 1.—PHILLIPS and Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

LORD R. CHURCHILL AND THE SCOTTISH PROTESTANT ALLIANCE.

THE honorary secretary of the Scottish Protestant Alliance, the Reverend James Kerr, of Glasgow, sent on Tuesday, Sept. 14, a reply to Lord Randolph Churchill's recent letter in answer to a remonstrance against the appointment of a Roman Catholic as a Secretary of State. The letter quotes declarations by Roman Catholic prelates, which lead to the conclusion that Roman Catholics should not be elevated to positions of power and trust in the British Empire. It then proceeds:—

You have, my lord, been exalted to a position of great influence in these realms, and you are expected to sustain the dignity of an Empire whose greatness has been achieved in large measure by the national recognition of Christianity and national submission to the blessed and only Potentate. And, my lord, you have had a notable opportunity of directing the imperial policy on the scriptural lines, and comforming it to the loftiest standard. The men who shape the destinies of such an empire are not those who take part in exalting to places of power and trust the members of a politico-ecclesiastical society, who subject their civil loyalty to a foreign master, whose predominance, as history attests, is fatal to the independence and freedom of any empire. Rather they are those who, feeling their responsibility unto God, make every effort to have the nation sanctified by the influences of true religion, and to raise to office men of sterling Christian principle. You are well aware, my lord, that the Throne and the Lord Chancellorship of England and other high offices are closed against Romanists. Are you prepared, in the line of the sentiments of your letter, to initiate Constitutional procedure to remove these disabilities? We dare you to do so, my lord. Failing to do so now, are you waiting the advance of the age of enlightenment and general toleration to deliver this final assault? Meanwhile, we must characterize the sentiments of your letter as an indirect attack upon the Protestantism of the Throne. The logical applications of your opinion would remove the last safeguards against the admission of Roman Catholics to the highest offices, not excepting the Throne itself, and necessitate the obliteration of every trace of religion from our Constitution and Administration offensive to the Papacy. Is the British Empire prepared for this? And that, too, in obedience to the demands of a foreign priest. My lord, in maintaining the principles and conclusions of our letter, we claim to be the true friends of civil and religious liberty. To these liberties we maintain you are in this controversy a foe: and in fidelity to the Sovereign among the nations, and deep concern for the lasting prosperity of these lands, we again sorrowfully place in your hands our deliberate protest against the elevation of Roman Catholics to places of power and trust in the British Empire.

The Reverend James Paton, minister of St. Paul's Glasgow, and a director of the Alliance, has written to his lordship stating "You have penned an insolent reply to a respectful public document. You are now a Cabinet Minister; but I observe with astonishment and regret that you have not laid aside those weapons of abuse and scorn with which you tomahawked your way to power. You seem to think it not unworthy of a Minister of the Queen to describe a body of representative men as senseless and irrational for daring to differ from you on a matter of public policy. It is a national calamity when men pitchforked into a high position are destitute of decent manners. It is one thing to tear opponents and growl over them like the bull-dog of politics. It is another to be a British statesman." Mr. Paton, after this preface, argued that the Alliance founded their protest on the same grounds as those which exclude Papists from the throne.

Lord Randolph Churchill addressed the following reply to the letter of the Reverend J. Kerr:—

House of Commons, Sept. 15, 1886.

Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst., in which you express the views of the directors of the Scottish Protestant Alliance on my reply to the resolution which they were kind enough to forward to me last week. I greatly regret that I have not the time to follow the directors on to the field of acute polemical theology to which they so courteously invite me. If circumstances were more favourable I should be much attracted by their challenge; but they will naturally understand that on public grounds I am compelled to confine myself to a reassertion of the opinion which I expressed in my former letter to you, and which I will allow myself to supplement by the suggestion that the views of the directors, if practically pushed to a logical conclusion, would involve the repeal of those Acts of Parliament which have removed the political disabilities formerly imposed on Roman Catholic, and the re-enactment of all those penal laws against our Roman Catholic fellow-subjects, which the vast majority of the British people are anxious to forget.—I have &c.—

RANDOLPH S. CHURCHILL.

The following letter, dated September 16, has been sent to Lord Randolph Churchill by the directors of the Scottish Protestant Alliance in reply to his lordship's last communication:—

My lord,—In acknowledging the receipt of your letter of yesterday, I am desired by the directors of the Scottish Protestant Alliance to say that in their view you avoid the main issue by representing them as raising the theological aspect of the case, whereas the statements of their resolution and the argument of their letter showed that Roman Catholics politically disqualified themselves for State offices in the empire because, as proved from their own authorities, they subject their civil loyalty to a foreign master, and because their avowed aim, if realized, would reduce this country to the domination of Papacy. Further, the directors cannot acquiesce in your suggestion that their position would involve the re-enactment of all "the penal laws" of the past against Roman Catholics, and, on the other hand, their elevation to positions of power and trust in the British dominions. Finally, they consider it remarkable that although your public position did not prevent you from the use of offensive epithets, which you again endorse, towards gentlemen who forwarded you a respectful communication regarding a grave matter of public policy, you now urge that position as a reason for declining to state the grounds on which you stigmatized their conclusions as "senseless and irrational."—I have, &c.,

JAMES KERR, Hon. Secretary.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM IN ENGLAND.

THE Chancellor of the Exchequer laid on the table of the House of Commons on Monday, Sept. 13, a minute of the Treasury, which sets forth the grounds for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire whether the clerical establishments of the Civil Service, of the Naval and Military Departments, and also of the Revenue Department, are organized generally upon a principle of securing efficiency without undue cost to the revenue. The following paragraphs of the minute explain the reference to the Commission:—

The Commission will inquire into the number, salaries, hours of labour, superannuation, costs of the staff, and the administration, regulation and organization of the said offices. They will state whether, in their opinion, the work of the different offices is efficiently and economically performed, whether it can be simplified, or either the method of procedure can be improved, and whether the system of control is deficient or unnecessarily elaborate. As ten years have now elapsed since the adoption of the Playfair Commisson, the time has come when the working of the scheme may with advantage be reviewed. The Commission will therefore report whether the scheme has been fairly tried, whether its provisions have met the requirements of the service and deserve confirmation, and whether any modifications are needed to give complete development. Lastly, they will examine the non-effective charge of the Civil Service and advise whether the present pension scale and regulations are equitable alike to the State and to its servants.

The names of the Commissioners are Sir M. W. Ridley (chairman), Earl Brownlow, Lord Lingen, Lord Rothschild, Mr. G. Sclater-Booth, M. P., Mr. H. H. Fowler, M. P., Mr. C. E. Lewis, M. P., Mr. A. O'Connor, M. P., Mr. Rylands, M. P., Sir E. Guinness, Mr. J. Cleghorn (director of North-Eastern Railway), Mr. A. S. Harvey (Glyn and Co.), Mr. A. B. Mitford, C. B., and Mr. Walpole (Permanent Assistant Under-Secretary at the India Office), who will be secretary to the commission.

ANGLO-FRENCH FISHING DISPUTES.

THE French maritime authorities having withdrawn the charge brought against the masters of theeleven English fishing-smacks which had been detained at Havre since the 5th ultimo, they were all allowed to leave the port. The *Standard's* correspondent says:—The charge was that they had come into port in calm weather, whereas, according to the Fishery Convention, unless driven by stress of weather, no French fishing-boat should approach the coast of England, and no English fishing-boat the coast of France, within the limit of three miles. For many years this stipulation has not, however, been interpreted literally. No English boat has been permitted to fish within the three-mile limit of the French coast; but it has been the constant custom to allow them, when near this and other French ports, to put in on Saturday night, and to remain till the following Monday morning. The very boats to which such severe justice has been meted out have, during the dredging season, been in the habit of availing themselves of what, by custom of over ten years, they had come to regard as a right. They did not come to fish in French waters or to sell their catch, but simply to spend a quiet Sunday after a week's hard work. The captains of these smacks affirm that they never heard of any charge against them, except that of having entered French waters and a French port in calm weather. They complain bitterly of what they regard as their unjust detention, which entailed on them a very serious loss, as for the last ten years or more they had been accustomed to put into French ports for Sunday. They also affirm that the English maritime authorities are most indulgent to French fishing-boats, which constantly put into English ports, and are even permitted to sell their catch there without any objection being made.

THE best safeguard for the general health is KEMP'S SUMMER EFFERVESCENT and PURIFYING SALINE. It is FRESHER, SUPERIOR and CHEAPER, compared with imported preparations of a like kind, and is one of the best aperients and blood-purifying remedies known. Per bottle Re. 1-4.

THE LAND QUESTION IN IRELAND.

MR. PARNELL'S Land Bill was issued among the Parliamentary papers on Tuesday. It is backed by Mr. Parnell, Mr. Sexton, Mr. Dillon, Mr. T. P. O'Connor, Mr. Mahony, and Mr. Pinkerton. It is entitled, "A Bill for the Temporary Relief of Agricultural Tenants in Ireland, and for the Admission of certain Leaseholders to the Land Act of 1881, and for other purposes." In view of the depression in the prices of agricultural produce, the Bill proposes to enact, as follows, for the temporary relief of tenants:—

Clause 1.—In the case of any holding subject to statutory conditions within the meaning of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, where the statutory term was fixed prior to the 31st December, 1884, if, on the application of the tenant of such holding, it is proved to the satisfaction of the Irish Land Commission, hereinafter called the court—(a) That half the rent ordinarily payable in the year 1886 in respect of such holding, and half of any antecedent arrears have been paid; and (b) That the tenant is unable to discharge the remainder of such rents or arrears without loss of his holding or depreciation of the means necessary for the cultivation and stocking thereof—the court may make an order for such an abatement of the rent of such holding as may seem to them just an expedient. Such abatement shall apply to the rent ordinarily payable in the year 1886, to the antecedent arrears thereto if any, and to the rent which would have been payable in the following year.

Clause 2.—The lessee of any holding who, at the expiration of any lease existing at the passing of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881, would be deemed to be a tenant of a present ordinary tenancy, from year to year, at a rent and subject to the conditions of a lease, shall, from and after the passing of this Act and notwithstanding that such leases have not expired, be deemed to be a tenant of a present tenancy, at the rent mentioned in such lease, and his holding shall be subject to all the provisions of the said Act of 1881 with regard to present tenancies: Provided that such lessee shall not be deemed a present tenant (a) Where substantial consideration has been given by such lessee for the said lease, and such lessee object to be deemed a present tenant. (b) Where such lessee is not the immediate occupying tenant of such holding. (c) Where the holding is of a character as to come under any of the exceptions contained in the 53th section of the Land Law (Ireland) Act, 1881.

Clause 3.—Where any proceedings for the recovery of rent of a holding to which this Act applies or for the recovery of such holding for non-payment of reat, have been taken before or after an application under this Act in respect of such holding, and if pending before such application is disposed of, the court before which such proceedings are pending shall, on payment into court of one-half of the rent due, suspend or postpone such proceedings until the application under this Act has been disposed of.

The Irish Loyal and Patriotic Union have just issued a pamphlet containing notes on the Irish land question, with remarks on the general condition of the people. It has been prepared in view of the coming debate in Parliament on Mr. Parnell's Bill, and the information is founded on statistics taken from official and other authentic sources. Having compared the favourable position of the Irish tenant at present as with what it was in antecedent periods in consequence of the land legislation of the last fifteen years, notice is taken of agricultural prices and harvest prospects. Prices have fallen owing partly to the depression of trade in England and to American competition. The falling-off in the price of butter is attributed to the want of enterprise on the part of the farmers in the south of Ireland, who take no pains to improve the quality of their cattle. "Everything considered," it is said, "there does not appear to be anything exceptionally unfavourable in the present condition of agricultural matters in Ireland; while taking into consideration the exceptional advantages as regards the tenure of his holding enjoyed by the Irish farmer as compared with those of other countries, and the field that lies before him for the adoption of improved methods, in almost every branch of agriculture, there are substantial grounds for looking forward to the future with confidence."

It is claimed that the tenant farmer, by his transactions in the purchase and sale of tenant-right, upsets the theories of his friends as to his inability to meet rent claims. A series of 1,200 such sales since the passing of the Land Act in 1881 until the end of last year has been compiled. In 331 cases, where the rent was £20 and under, ten years' purchase and under was given; in 325 over ten years, purchase was given, in 103 over twenty years, purchase was given; and in fifty-five cases between thirty and fifty years. In about the same ratio, 387 sales in which the rent was about £20 were made. Further similar sales have taken place all over Ireland in the present year. Dealing with evictions, it is remarked that no eviction can take place unless one year's rent is due; and the tenant may redeem at any time within six months after a decree of ejectment is executed, or he may sell his interest to any purchaser. Again, a tenant may stay proceedings by applying to have a fair rent fixed, and he may, under the Act of 1870, get compensation for improvements and for disturbance. Eviction, then, is a dangerous and costly practice never resorted to except in extreme cases. In 1884, out of a total of 505 251 holdings in Ireland, there had only been 2 037 evictions—that is, 2,035, or seven in every 2,000 of the entire number. Only, however, 983 families actually ejected were riding in their holdings, the remainder being readmitted as tenants or caretakers, and some even of the 980 were subsequently re-admitted. It is added:—"One additional act should be here recorded, and it is by far the most important of all quoted under this head. By the county court rules, it is laid down that in all cases of decrees in ejectment the judge shall be at liberty to grant such stay of execution as he may under the circumstances consider reasonable, while a similar course of proceeding is a matter of every-day occurrence in the superior courts."

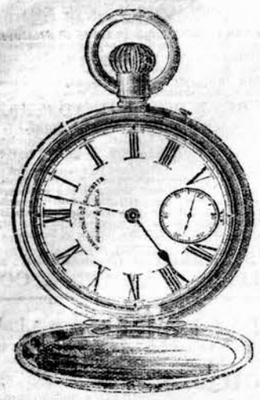
Next, referring to Ireland's contribution to the Parnellite exchequer in actual cash since the establishment of the Land League in 1879, £360,714 is put down as received from Ireland and Great Britain or £52,000 a year. At the same time the deposits in savings banks have increased from £3,284,824 in 1879 to 4,343,783 in 1884 On the other hand the Irish consumed £750,000 worth more beer and spirits in 1884 than in 1881.

The conclusions to be drawn from the facts set forth are summed up as follows:—

1. The tenants of Ireland possess exceptionable advantages, which contrast with the system of tenure obtaining in the sister countries only tends to emphasize and throw into greater relief. 2. The fall in agricultural prices is not by any means greater than in England and Scotland, while the harvest prospects are on the whole very favourable. In fact, the depression of British trade is one of the chief causes of low prices attending Irish exports. 3. Tenant-right sales prove one thing conclusively—that the tenantry have money; and that, so far from wishing to depreciate the present rent, they are willing in many cases to pay prices almost equal to those which would purchase the entire holdings for the privilege of being allowed to pay its rent. 4. The eviction cry is simply a bogy. The statistics of parliamentary papers prove convincingly that evictions are extremely rare, that they bear an infinitesimally small proportion to the number of holdings, and that the landlords, so far from treating their tenantry harshly in this matter, act with the greatest forbearance. The ordinary law provides

NOTICES.

THE "EXHIBITION" ENGLISH LEVER WATCH.



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SINGLE HARNESS, Plated, of the best English Leather and Workmanship, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 190.

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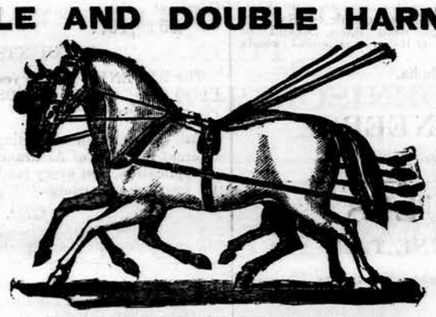

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N.B.—Our Complete Illustrated Price List is now ready and will be sent free by Post on application.

SADDLERS, HARNESS, BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS:

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FINEST AND CHEAPEST MEAT-FLAVOURING STOCK, FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

Annual Sale, 8,000,000 Jars.

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To be had of all Storekeepers and Dealers throughout India.

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Keeps good in the hottest Climates, and for any length of time.

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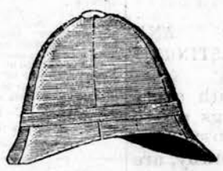

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Drab felt Helmet, complete protection from sunstroke, comfortable and well wearing	from 15
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All sorts of finest quality Helmets, black felt Hats, Terai Hats, Tweed Caps and Hats, &c., at lowest possible prices.

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CASTINGS UP TO 30 TONS.

Forgings, Bridge and Boiler-Work, Iron Roofing, Fire-Proof Buildings, &c.

The following are always available from Stock:—

Portable Engines.	Centrifugal Pumps.
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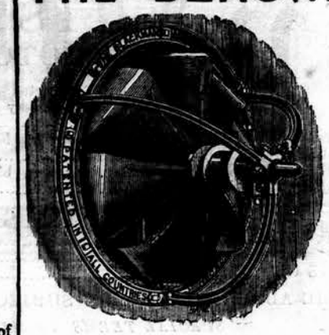
THE BLACKMAN AIR PROPELLER (PATENTED,)

FOR VENTILATING, DRYING AND COOLING.
AWARDED FIVE FIRST PRIZES.



Moves ONE MILLION cubic-feet of air per horse power per hour. Easily fixed and adapted to any conditions, and can be driven by any kind of MOTIVE power, including Bullock power. Adapted for Tea withering and Rice winnowing.

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For use in Dwelling-houses, Barracks, Hospital-wards, Ships, &c. Is portable, and is worked by hand power, Air entirely changed or merely kept in circulation, as may be desired.

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In The English High Court of Judicature.

THE "BULL DOG'S HEAD" BRAND.

(Bass's Ale & Guinness's Stout.)

READ BROTHERS, of London, request purchasers of their Bottled Ale and Stout to ask for "THE DOG'S HEAD BRAND" because another and totally distinct Bottler uses the figure of a Bull Dog, and thus two bottlings of entirely different character may both be called "BULL DOG."

The original "Bull Dog" mark is the registered property of READ BROTHERS, and their bottling still often goes by that name, but the title of "DOG'S HEAD BRAND" is theirs exclusively and is the only one that is protected by the Injunction of the Lords Justices of England.

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HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

"Thilum" Testimonials.

TRADE MARK. THILUM

"HENRY'S THILUM" has been used in my own family, and its use recommended by me to others. As an emollient, anodyne, and detergent application, it is one of surpassing virtue. In Rheumatic affections, its efficacy, when well rubbed in, cannot be questioned. While its fragrance effectually meets one of the greatest objections to unguents in general.

Barmore, Bridge of Allan, 23rd June, 1881.

W. J. VANSOMEREN, M.D., Surgeon-General (Madras Retired).

"THE CYCLIST," OF 5TH AUGUST, 1885, AT PAGE 1043, SAYS: "THILUM,"—when we introduced this preparation to our readers a few weeks since, we did so upon the experience of a proxy. Since then we have had the pleasure of a personal application, for one day last week, when riding from Daventry rather smartly, our right knee gave out, and it was with some difficulty we reached home. The application of "THILUM," however, to the knee joint that night, the next morning, and the following evening, *effectually settled the matter*, and we have felt nothing of the weak knee since. On a subsequent occasion, too, we mounted a tandem on which the handles were too low, and struck our thighs each time the pedals went round. A smart ride of ten miles upon this machine induced a painful bruise, and we fully expected being stiff and lame the next day. A good application of "THILUM," however, after a bath in the evening, *likewise settled this matter, and we felt no more of the inconvenience.*

A member of our staff speaks highly of it as a cure for *toothache*, and altogether it has, in our hands, proved itself to be all that its introducers claim for it, *and we can, thoroughly and strongly, recommend it.*

S. GOLDER, 65, Buts, Coventry, writes on August 4th, 1885:
"Please send me a large tin per return, as I am off for a tour. Find it better than Elliman's Embrocation.

Price 6 as., 12 as., and Re. 1 per pot. Family pots Rs. 3 each contains as much as 4 one Re. pots.

TRADE MARK. JVARA-HARI. TRADE

I have suffered for eight long months with Assam (bad Malarious) fever, and took 2½ ounces of Quinine and 105 grains (min. ?) of Tincture of Arsenicum, but nothing had the desired effect, but Henry's "JVARA-HARI," which I consider *worth its weight in gold.* It was recommended to me by a friend, after I was thoroughly disgusted with all medicines, and no hope of ever getting rid of the nasty fever; and on his recommendation ordered ½ dozen Bottles; so from personal experience I can state that it only wants to be tried to be always used.—E. GASPER. Calcutta, *29th Feb.* 1884.

Allow me to testify in conclusion to the efficacy of both your "THILUM" & "JVARA-HARI," samples of which you were good enough to give me when in Madras. The "THILUM" had a wonderfully curative effect on a very severe Sore Throat that I suffered from which it relieved instantly while the "JVARA-HARI," I used with great effect on a Lady who was suffering from a bad attack of MALARIOUS FEVER in the Central Provinces.

R. KNIGHT, Calcutta.

THE HONORABLE G. O'CALLAGHAN, UMBALLA, writes: "JVARA-HARI." It is a dead cure for fever amongst natives; they all swear by it and say that it is worth Quinine a hundred times over, so please send six bottles.

Price 8 as., one Re., and Rs. 1-8 per Bottle, packing free if 6 bottles are taken in parcel.

TRADE MARK. HIPPACEA

The Stable requisite for *Broken knees, Bruises, Stiffness, Cuts, Cracked Heels, Swellings, Sore shoulders and backs, Bites, and Stings of Insects, &c., &c., Mange* and other skin diseases of Horses, Dogs, Cows, &c.

Price ¼ lb. tin, Rs. 3; ½ lb., Rs. 6; 1 lb., Rs. 11; 2 lb., Rs. 20.

TESTIMONIALS.

I have tried your sample of the "HIPPACEA" on one of my horses with a sore back. It was a very severe case caused by a side saddle when hunting in a hilly country; I found it heal the wound, and also encourage the growth of hair more quickly and better than any remedy I have ever yet tried, and in a light case it was really wonderful. Being the hunting season and my horses so liable to hurt, I sent at once for more not caring to be without it in my stables, having proved its really excellent virtue.

Montpelier Riding School, Bath, November 25th, 1884.

JAMES ROBERTS, Riding Master.

Omum-Carpoor TRADE MARK

This remedy has long been before the public under the name of Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor.

Is an effectual remedy for CHOLERA, DIARRHŒA, FLATULENCE, COLIC, SPASMS in STOMACH and BOWELS, &c.

N.B.—For women who suffer from Dysmenhorrhœa this preparation is invaluable.

Price 8 Ans., 1 R, and 1½. Packing 4 Ans. either size.

TESTIMONIAL.

Diarrhœa, Colic.—I have much pleasure in testifying to the wonderful efficacy of the "Compound Essence of Omum and Camphor," manufactured by F. H. BOWDEN of Madras. It has been tried by me repeatedly in cases of Diarrhœa, Colic accompanied by flatulence, and other spasmodic affections, and I have always found it infallible. No family should be without a bottle or two of this specific.

E. TRUTWEIN, Apothecary.

Trichinopoly, 1st May, 1884.

To be had of the Manufacturer and Propritor,

F. H. BOWDEN,
Armenian Street, Madras.

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AND OF RESPECTABLE CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE.

*** Beware of Counterfeits. None genuine that does not bear *fac simile* signature. F. Henry

N.B.—Send for Henry's pamphlet, forwarded post-free on application.

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"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

ELEVEN YEARS OLD & FIVE YEARS OLD

CARLTON RICHD. MATHEWS & Co's TRADE MARK WHISKEY

GOLD MEDAL,
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884.

N.B.—Each bottle of Carlton Whiskey (Eleven years old) has the Trade Mark stamped in Blue letters on a White capsule. The Highland Malt Whiskey (Five years old) in Blue letters on a Red capsule. None other is genuine.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.
RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.

MARCKS AND COMPANY.

LADIES' WATCHES.

FIG. 10.

FIG. 11.

FIG. 12.

FIG. 13.

FIG. 14.

FIG. 15.

THE above illustrations of Ladies' Plain Watches will serve to give a fair idea of the size, usually worn. Fig 10 is a keyless half-hunter; Fig 11, a key less hunter; Fig 12, keyless crystal face; and Fig. 13, a key winding crystal face. The details of the case ornamentation exhibit, of course, an endless variety. In ordering, it will suffice to state whether the Watch is preferred plain, engine-turned, engraved, enamelled, or jewelled, and the dial of gold or of white enamel. The seconds hand is generally dispensed with in Ladies' Watches.

Watches with lever movements will be as large as illustration No. 10. Still smaller sizes can only be made in cylinder, and they cost more in proportion, as they measure less. Fig. 15 represents the smallest size we make in this plain form. Rs. 125.

A keyless hunter of the same size, enamelled dark-blue, or green, and set with diamond, Rs. 600.

	Rs. a.
Silver keyless hunting, plain, engine-turned or engraved, like illustration 11	45 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	50 0
Do. crystal faced, like illustration 12	40 0
Gold keyless crystal faced, like illustration 12	60 0
Do. hunting, like illustration 11	65 0
Do. half-hunting, like illustration 10	70 0
Do. half-hunting, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 10	130 0
Do. hunting, white enamelled dial, 18-carat, best quality, like illustration 11	125 0
Do. crystal face, 18-carat, like illustration 12	95 0
Fig. 10, half-hunting, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	175 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, keyless, leaver, enamelled	200 0
Fig. 11, gold hunter, key winder, lever, enamelled or gold dial	150 0
Gold keyless, highest quality, fully jewelled and compensated half Chronometer	350 0
Gold Watches of the most costly make in great variety	from Rs. 200 to 380 0
The above in enamelled cases, set with pearls or diamonds	from Rs. 280 to 700 0

Note.—When ordering, please quote the number of illustration.

MARCKS AND Co., LIMITED,

MANUFACTURING WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.G." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

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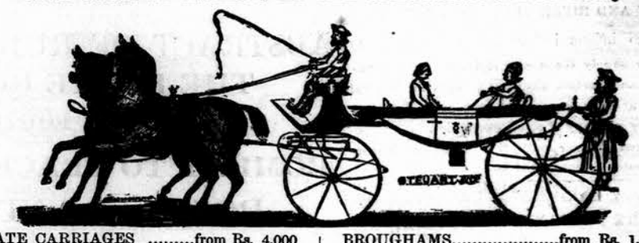

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BAROUCHES	„ 1,500	CARTS	„ 350

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IS A PURELY VEGETABLE REMEDY for INTERNAL and EXTERNAL Use.

PAIN KILLER has never *failed* when used according to *printed directions* inclosing each bottle, and *is perfectly safe even in the most inexperienced hands.*

PAIN KILLER is a sure cure for Sore Throat, Coughs, Chills, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cramps, Cholera, and all Bowel Complaints.

PAIN KILLER IS THE BEST remedy known for Sea Sickness, Sick Headache, Pain in the Back or Side, Rheumatism, and Neuralgia.

PAIN KILLER is unquestionably the BEST LINIMENT MADE. It brings *speedy and permanent relief* in all cases of Bruises, Cuts, Sprains, Severe Burns, etc.

PAIN KILLER is the well-tried and trusted friend of the Mechanic, Farmer, Planter, Sailor, and in fact all classes wanting a medicine always at hand, and *safe to use internally or externally with certainty of relief.*

☞ No family can afford to be without this invaluable remedy in the house. Its price brings it within the reach of all, and it will annually save many times its cost in doctors' bills.

Sold by all druggists

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